

EXCITING EXPERIENCES
in our,
WAR WITH MEXICO

By Marshall Everett





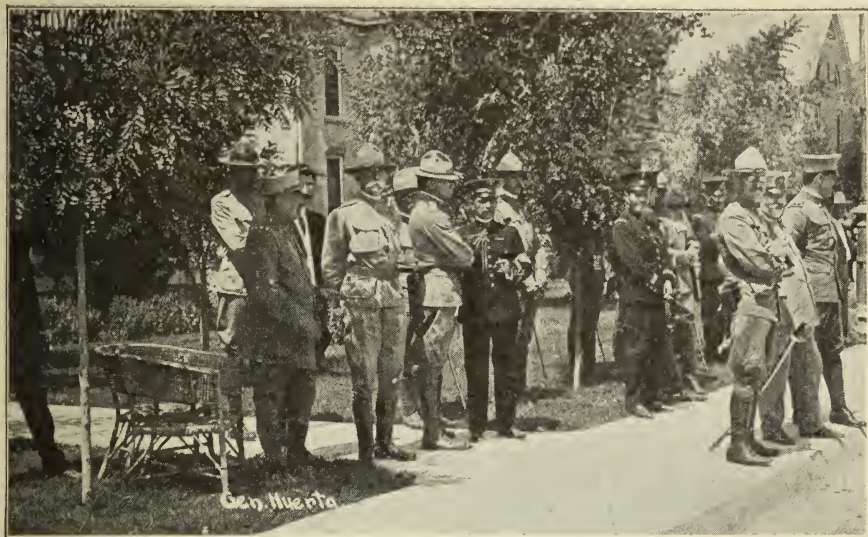
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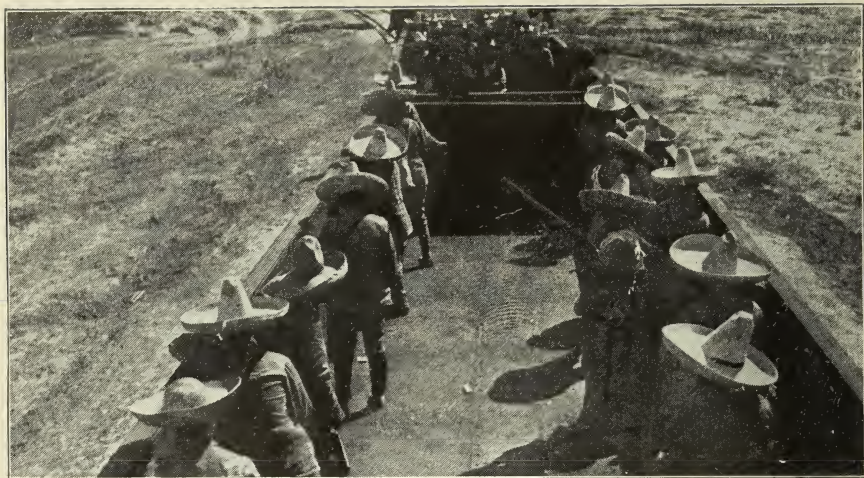
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MEXICAN OFFICERS ON DRESS PARADE.



STREET FIGHTING—CITY OF MEXICO.



FEDERALS ABOARD STEEL ARMORED TRAIN.



MAYOR OF JUAREZ READING MADERO'S PROCLAMATION.

THRILLING PERSONAL ADVENTURES IN MEXICO

EXCITING EXPERIENCES

IN OUR

WAR WITH MEXICO

Stories of Personal Bravery, Startling Encounters and Heroic Achievements; Stories of the People of Mexico from the Time of the Toltecs and Aztecs to the Present Day; Vivid Descriptions of Hard-Fought Battles; Stories of the Savage Warfare of Bandits; Stories of Heroism and Self-Sacrifice.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF MEXICO AND
HER STRANGE PEOPLE

BY

MARSHALL EVERETT

The greatest descriptive writer ever known;
Author of "The Story of the Titanic Disaster."

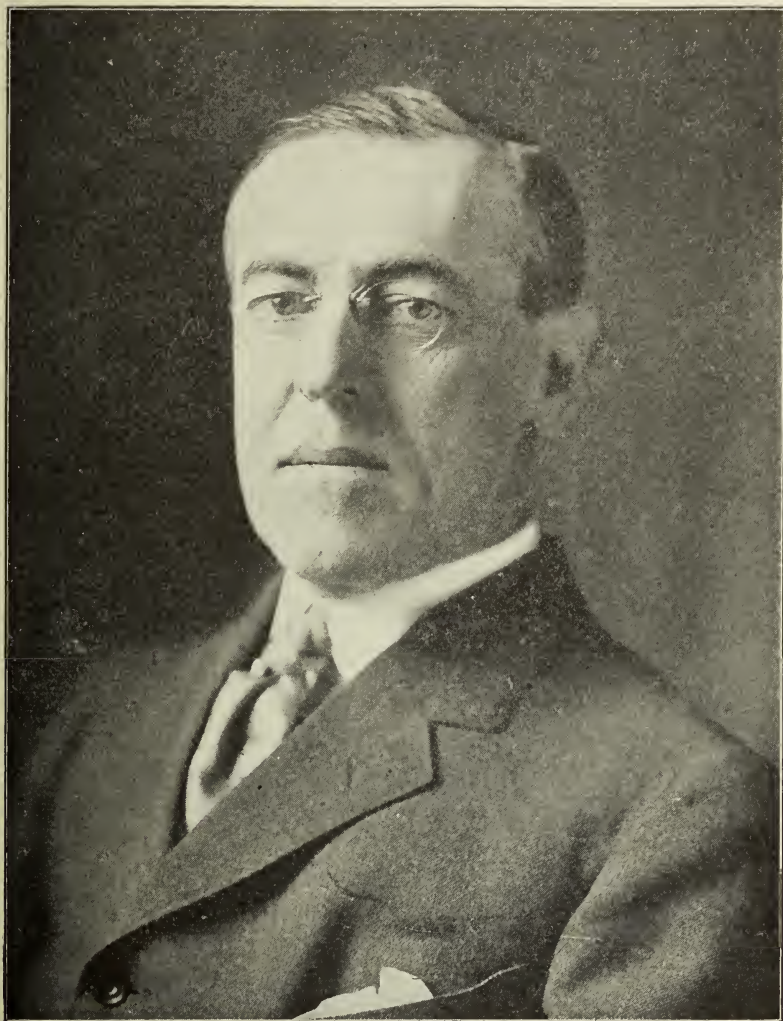
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

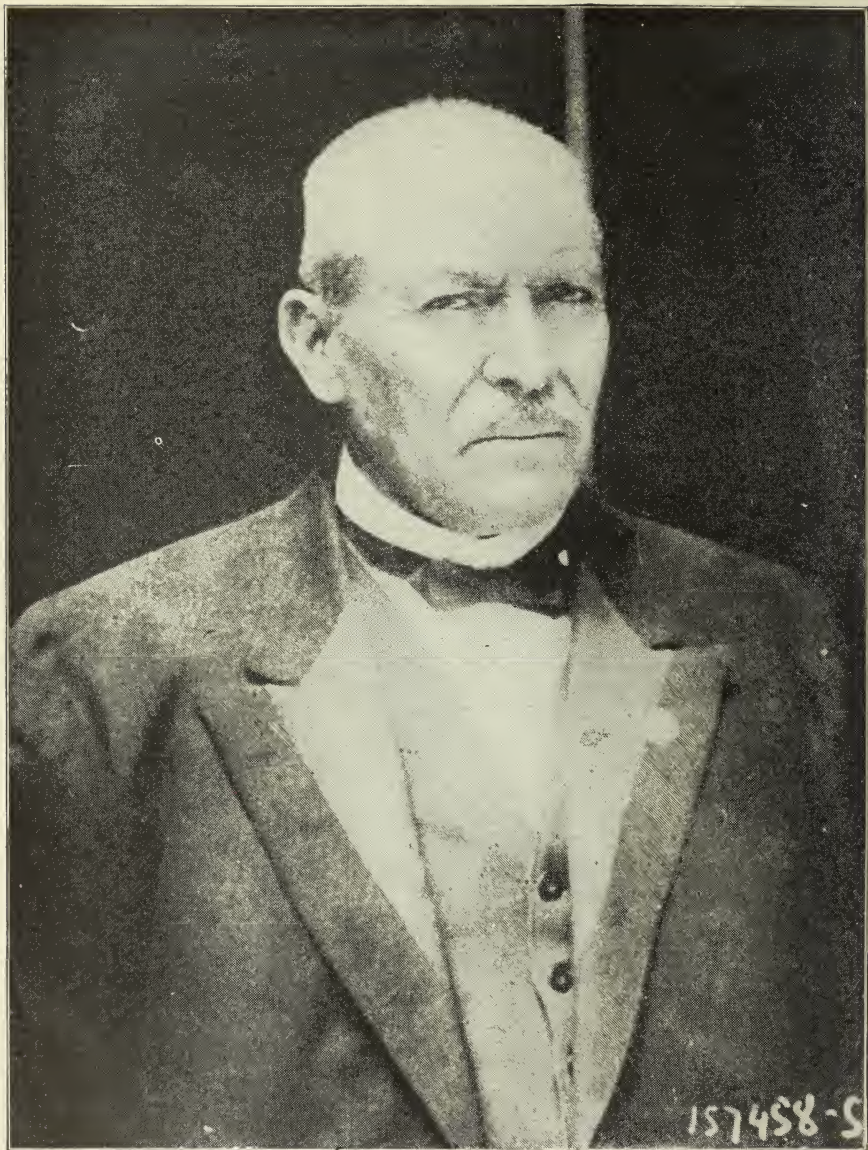
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PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

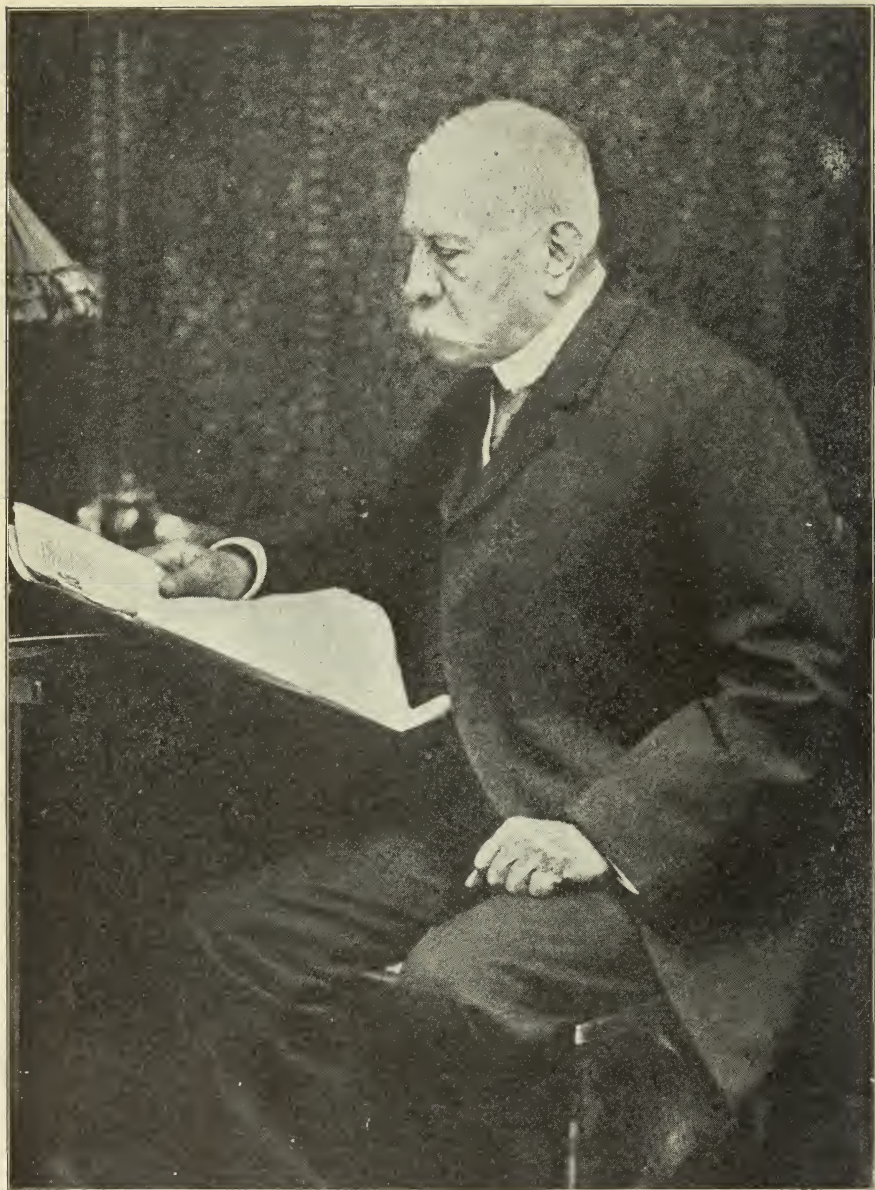


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VICTORIANO HUERTA—WHO FLOUTED CIVILIZATION.

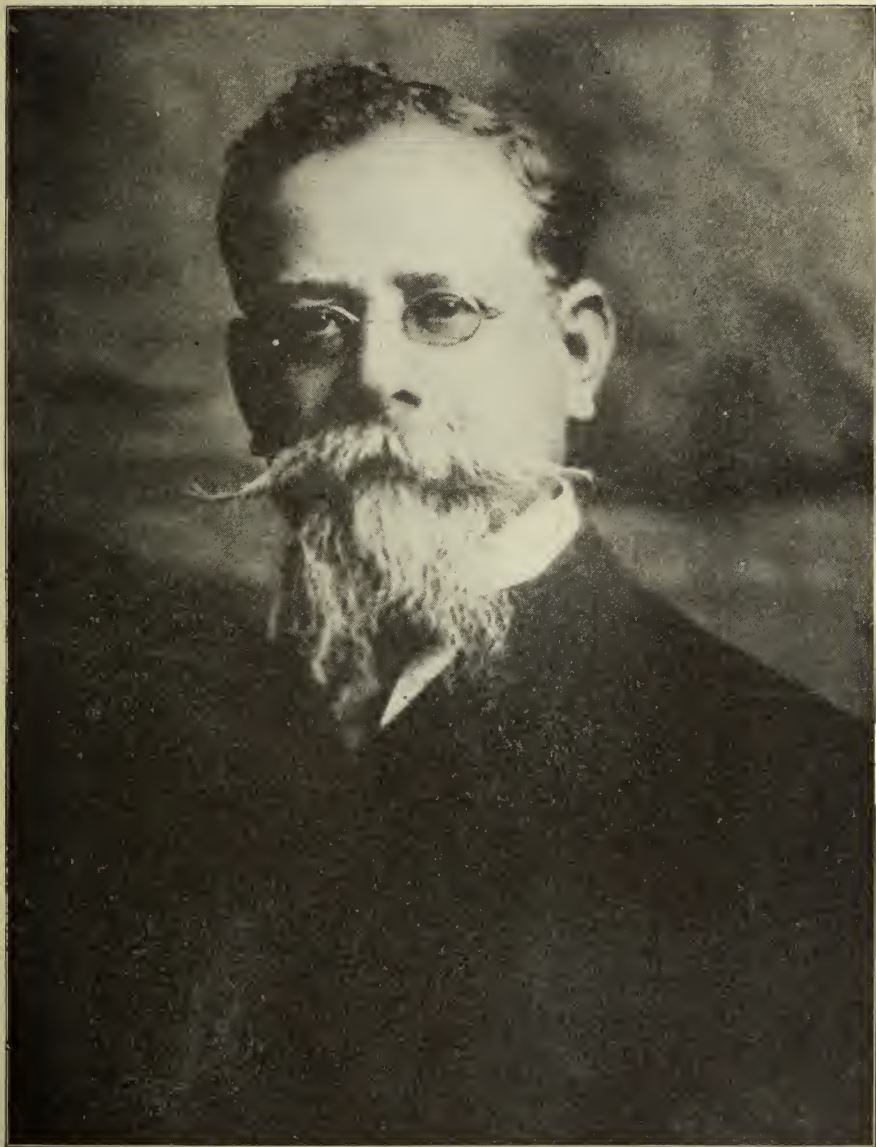


FRANCISCO I. MADERO, "REMOVED" BY HUERTA'S ORDER.

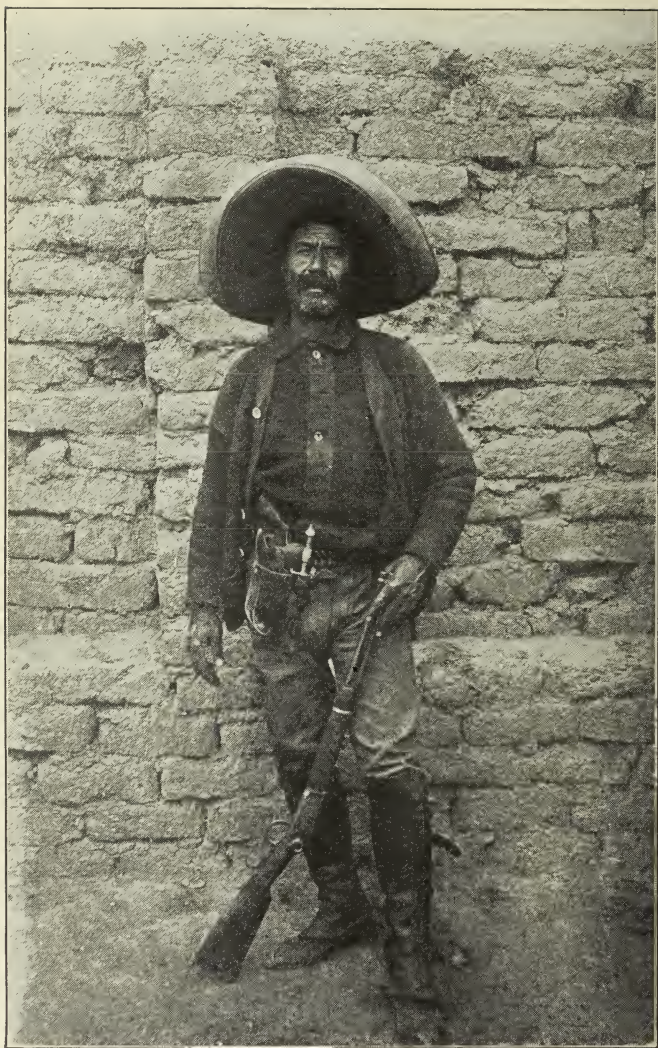


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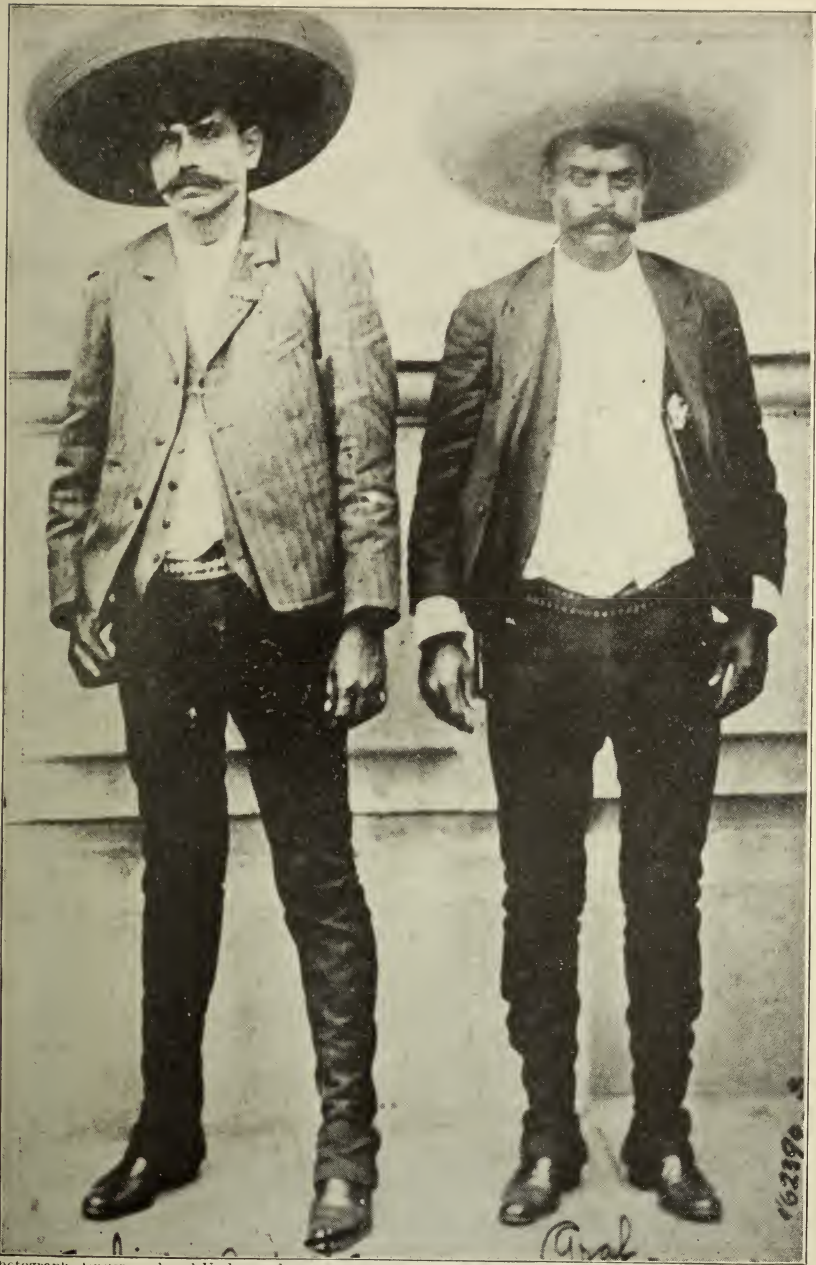
PORFIRIO DIAZ—AFTER HE RETIRED.



VENUSTIANA CARRANZA—"THE GENTLEMAN REBEL."

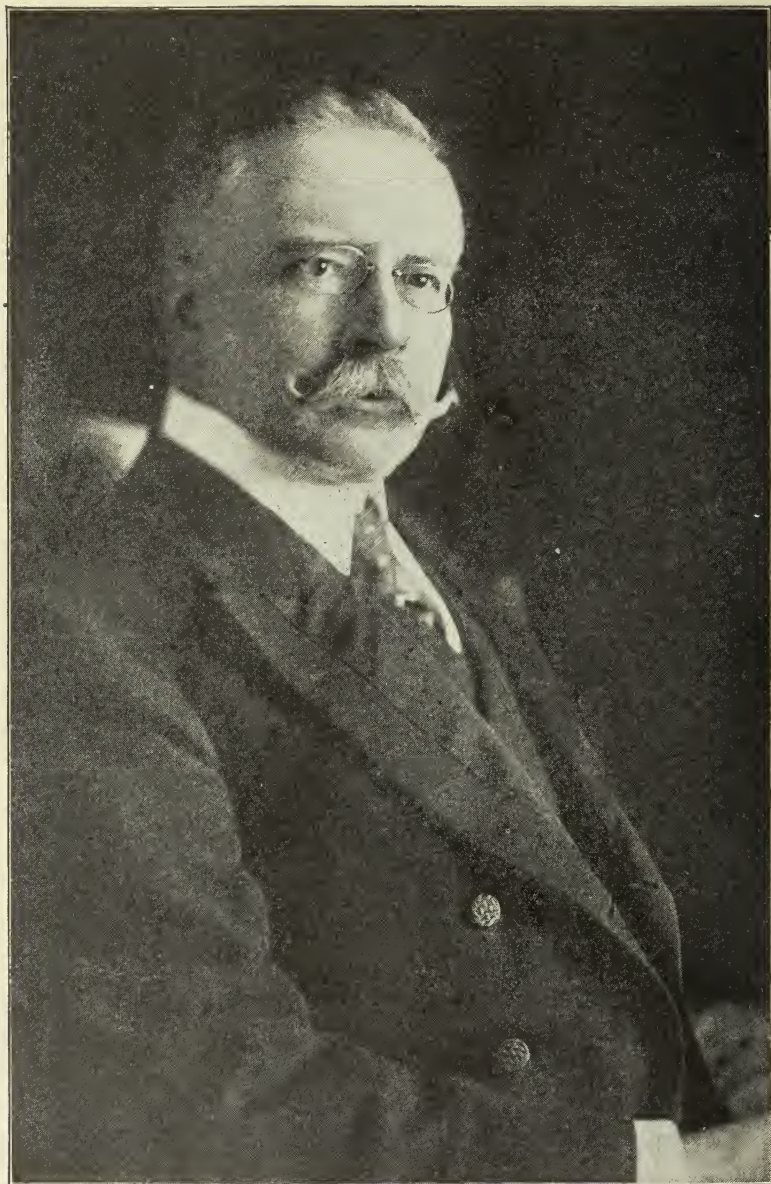


FRANCISCO VILLA—THE BANDIT GENERAL.



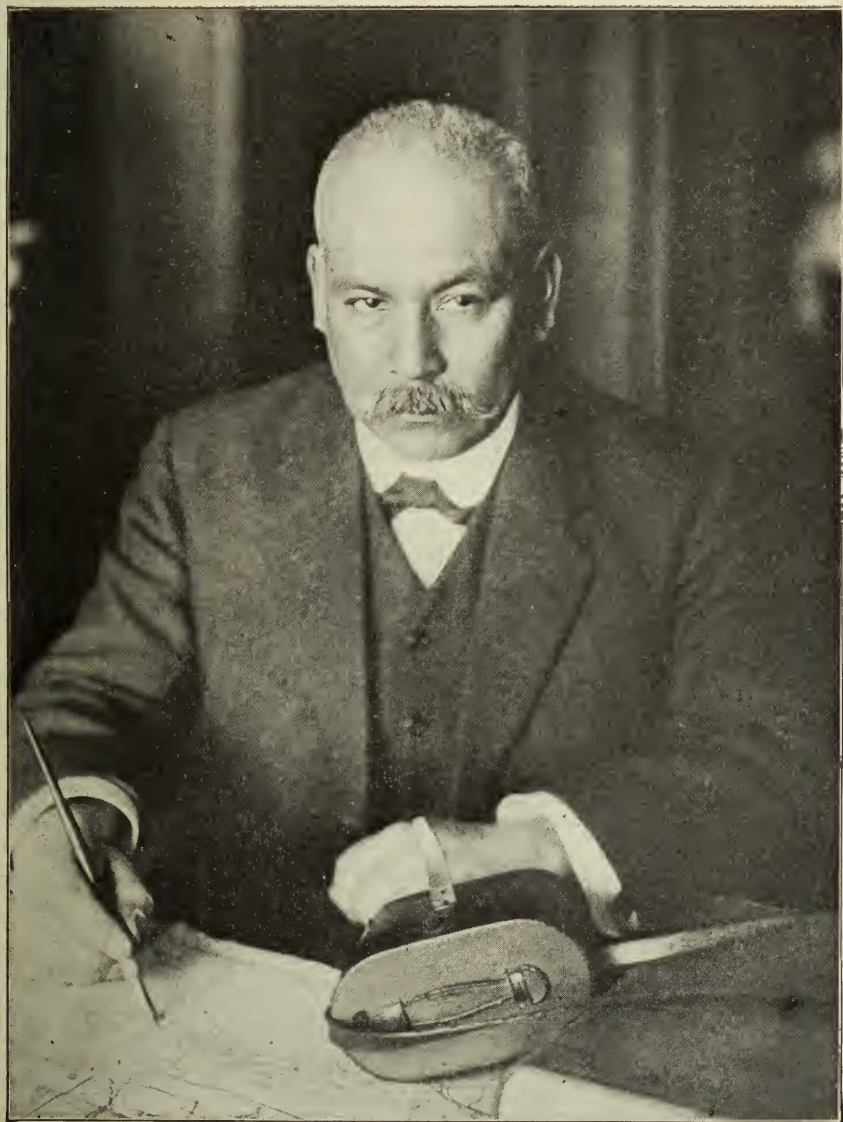
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THE ZAPATA BROTHERS.



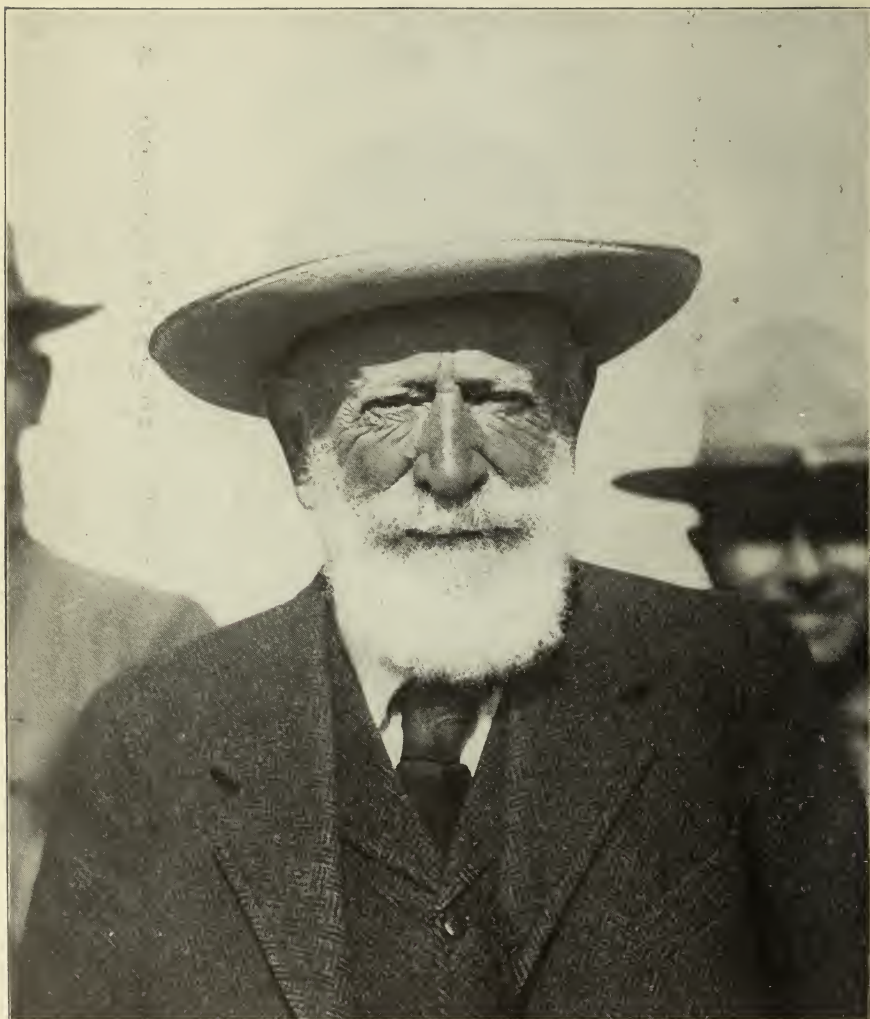
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FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA.



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EMILIO VASQUEZ GOMEZ.

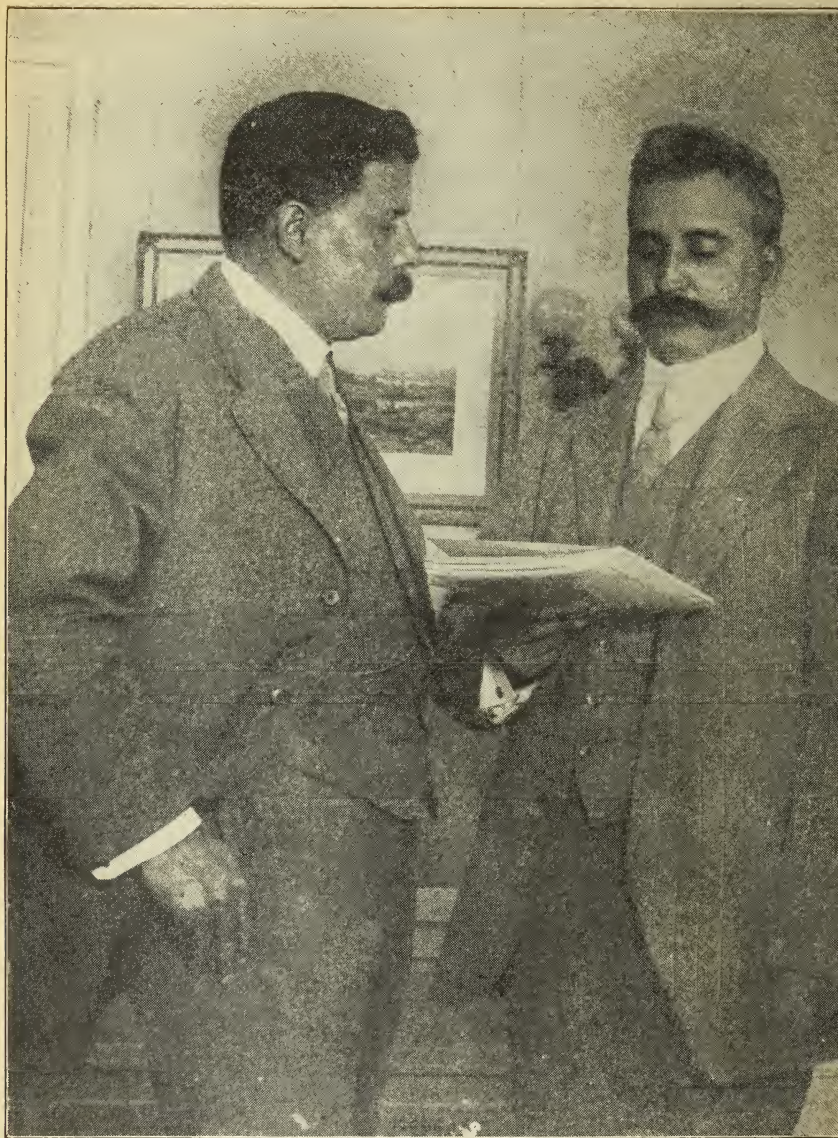


LUIS TERRAZAS, MEXICAN MILLIONAIRE, FRIEND OF HUERTA.



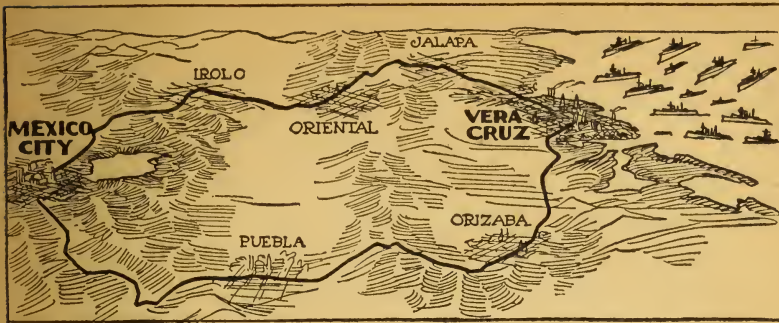
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BERNARDO REYES—ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.



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FELIX DIAZ AND JOSE ROMERO IN CONFAB.



PROFILE MAP SHOWING THE RAILWAY ROUTES BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND MEXICO CITY.

PREFACE

The intention of the author in writing these adventures in Mexico has been first of all to convey to the reader a concrete story of the present status of affairs in the revolution torn country to the south—a country so changeful in its political complexion as to have already made ancient history of most works hitherto published on Mexico.

Recent facts of history leading up to the demand by an American admiral that a salute be fired to the American flag; the devious diplomacy of Victoriano Huerta, his evasions and subterfuges in relation to American demands; the complications the United States Government has encountered in its dealings with Carranza and Villa, the constitutionalist chiefs, the sending of an army and navy to enforce respect for American rights and the American flag, and the taking of Vera Cruz by an armed force of the American fleet, are set forth in plain, matter of fact fashion.

Efforts at amicable settlement made by the govern-

ments of Argentine, Brazil and Chili as mediators, with President Wilson benignantly hoping for a peaceful issue, found practically the entire population of the United States impatient for enforcement of the nation's demands upon Huerta by warlike demonstrations against the Mexican capital, yet, to the credit of American patience, be it said, few serious protests were made against a further delay which held thousands of our soldiers and sailors in leash while one more trial was made of peaceful methods.

There are some interesting bits of information picked up by the author at first hand, such as the story of Pancho Villa's extraordinary career, sidelights on the lives of Carranza and Zapata and the rise of Huerta out of the wreckage of Francisco Madero's administration.

The reader will find detailed information as to our military and naval resources on the spot in Mexican waters, also as to the most recent stocktaking in connection with the National Guard and material for volunteer troops.

The book will be found to contain valuable information of the men who command the American forces ashore and afloat as well as of those who command the various Mexican factions. A brief history is given of Mexico—such a history as will permit the reader to approach the situation of today with intelligent comprehension.

In short, this volume is a statement of facts which must be brought home to the minds of all who desire to comprehend the Mexican imbroglio in its many and complicated aspects without reading a whole library of books.

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THE Government of the United States made a practical declaration of war against Mexico on April 20, 1914, when President Wilson, after patient effort to secure redress for gross insult to the American flag, went before Congress, assembled in joint session, asking approval for "use of the armed forces of the United States against General Victoriano Huerta and his adherents."

That the United States desired to avoid war and hoped to obviate actual hostilities through presentation of a bold front to the truculent dictator at Mexico City, is generally conceded, but in the subtle mind of Huerta the United States Government's demand upon him, with the alternative of war, was welcome indeed, since through this demand he hoped to slip out of the trap into which



DEATH'S CAVALRYMAN — THE STATUE OF DEVASTATION FRE-
QUENTLY MET WITH IN MEXICO.

the rebel generals, Villa and Carranza, had forced him, by uniting all Mexican factions against a common foe—the hated Gringo.

EVENTS DEVELOPED RAPIDLY

The rapid developments of the campaign which followed this Government's demand for a salute to the United States flag after insults to a boat's crew of the Dolphin, came rather as a surprise to the American Government, the members of which did not believe that actual war would follow acts of reprisal decided on by the administration.

The calm message of the president read before the joint session of Congress on April 20, was, despite its pacific character, considered a declaration of war by several foreign ambassadors at Washington who notified their governments forthwith of the imminence of hostilities.

In Mexico City the intent of the United States to enforce respect for its flag and uniform was not regarded very seriously until landing parties of marines were under the custom house walls at Vera Cruz and rapid-fire guns of the Prairie were dropping shells ahead of advancing detachments.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S TERSE DEMAND

Within twenty-four hours of the landing of the first marine at Vera Cruz, so rapidly had events progressed, there remained no further doubt of the seriousness of the military and naval operations upon which the United States was embarked. A demand from General Carranza at the head of the Constitutionalist forces that

the Americans evacuate Vera Cruz forthwith, brought the first shock of realization that what the United States might have to face was a coalition of all Mexican forces



"NAIL MINE TO THE MAST."

in the field, a combination of the fighting Kilkenny cats against the big good-natured bulldog from the other side of the fence.

The optimism of President Wilson with regard to possible peaceful solution of the difficulties of the administration with the disturbed country to the South, was persisted in even after war had generally been accepted as fact at home and abroad.

The statement of the president to newspaper correspondents at the White House after his demand upon Congress for permission to use force if necessary, made it evident that, by using the big stick upon Victoriano Huerta, he hoped to gain the confidence and support of the Constitutionalists and the Mexican nation aside from the supporters of Huerta.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE TALK

Here is an interview President Wilson gave out on April 20, while the Atlantic squadron was already steaming at top speed for Vera Cruz:

“I want to say to you gentlemen, do not get the impression that there is about to be war between this country and Mexico. That is not the outlook at present. In the first place, in no conceivable circumstances will we fight the people of Mexico. We are their friends and we want to help them in every way to recover their rights, their government and their laws, and for the present I am asking Congress to give me authority for dealing with a special situation. I am seeking the approval of Congress for my plan of dealing with that situation.

“The issue exists only between this Government and a person calling himself the provisional president of Mexico, whose right to so designate himself we have never in any way recognized.

“I have been filled with uneasiness at some signs that the country is becoming fired with enthusiasm for war. I have no enthusiasm for war. I have enthusiasm for justice and for the dignity of the United States, but not for war. And this situation need not eventuate into war if we handle it with firmness and promptitude.”

AMBASSADORS REALIZE SITUATION

The newspapers of Washington which were the first to appear containing President Wilson's speech to the Congress and his subsequent interview, above quoted, found ready readers among attaches of the foreign legations. The German ambassador was declared to have cabled his government that the war with Mexico was a certainty and that “a modernized Abraham Lincoln” was in charge of the American forces.

It is well to add here that throughout the difficult exchanges with Huerta, Villa, Carranza and other ostensible Mexican authorities, which preceded President Wilson's benevolent “declaration of intent,” all foreign governments behaved with the most punctilious propriety under circumstances which might well have become strained, since British, German, Spanish and other nationals had suffered severely at the hands of irresponsible rebel leaders and pseudo authorities from one end of Mexico to the other, and only faith in the ultimate certainty of American intervention to restore order had restrained the governments of Europe from taking the law into their own hands.

CHAPTER II

HUERTA MUST BE HUMBLD

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN CONGRESS WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS RIGHT TO ENFORCE WITH ARMS THE AMERICAN DEMANDS ON HUERTA—BRILLIANT CONCOURSE OF DIPLOMATS IN FULL UNIFORM PRESENT—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

NO such impressive scene has been witnessed in the Congress of the United States since war was declared against Spain, as was that presented when the schoolmaster president asked, in simple, plain language, the right to use armed force in securing redress for insult to the American flag.

The diplomatic galleries were crowded with brilliantly uniformed members of the diplomatic corps. Ambassadors Spring-Rice of Great Britain, Jusserand of France, and the representatives of other governments appeared in full uniform. Every seat in the foreign section was filled and the galleries were crowded. Mrs. Wilson, wife of the president, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, represented the White House.

There was death-like silence as the president advanced to ask authority for the use of force. Mr. Wilson's face was pale, his jaw set. He seemed to pre-



UNTIL WILSON KICKS OFF THE SLATS.

serve a calm demeanor only by the exercise of great effort.

The president said:

“Gentlemen of the Congress: It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with General Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it.

“On the 9th of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge at Tampico, with a whaleboat and boat’s crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and, while engaged in loading the boat, was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor anyone of the boat’s crew was armed.

“Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States. The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest, orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men.

APOLOGIES SLOW IN COMING

“The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by General Huerta himself. General Huerta urged that



GOING IT BLIND.

martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge; and that our sailors had no right to land there.

“Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

“Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

“The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer. Unfortunately it was not an isolated case.

MANY INSULTS OFFERED

“A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

THEY HATE AMERICANS

“A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz



BRYAN (IN ANGUISHED SONG): "JINGLE BELLS, JINGLE BELLS, JINGLE ALL THE DAY."

while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this Government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person. So far as I can learn such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered only to occur against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment.

"Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the Government of the United States was being singled out and might be singled out with impunity for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of General Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional president of the Republic of Mexico.

GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population of their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

"I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral



"GOSH! I HATE TO PUT MY FOOT IN THAT PUDDLE."

Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

HUERTA REFUSES SALUTE

“Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

“This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

ONLY AFTER HUERTA

“If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

“But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from

doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent.

NO WAR AGAINST MEXICANS

“The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

“No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our Government without recourse to the Congress, and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as president; but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequences except in close conference and co-operation with both the Senate and House.

“I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

“There can, in what we do, be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement.

“We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence impaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.”

CHAPTER III

THE WAR LORDS CONFER

THE AMERICAN MAN IN THE STREET TIRED OF HUERTA'S TRUCULENT TALK BECAME ENTHUSIASTIC FOR WAR—GENERAL BELIEF THAT HUERTA, CARRANZA AND VILLA REQUIRED A DOSE OF THE SCHOOLMASTER'S BIG STICK—O'SHAUGHNESSY HANDED HIS PASSPORTS.

WAR!

Disguise our feelings as we may beneath the veneer of an ultra modern civilization there is a tremendous thrill in the very word war.

Average citizens of the United States, while approving the extreme patience and indifference to jingo clamor which characterized President Wilson's dealings with the so-called leaders in Mexican affairs, nevertheless hoped that some means would be found to punish the insolence of Victoriano Huerta, the arrogance of "Pancho" Villa, and the grinning complacency of the rebel commander, Carranza.

AMERICANS TIRED OF INSULTS

Huerta's devious methods in dealing with problems arising out of the American Government's refusal to recognize his dictatorship, Villa's insolent retorts to demands of the United States in the Benton case, and

THE WAR LORDS CONFER



WHY PRESIDENT WILSON WILL NOT RECOGNIZE HUERTÁ OR ANY OTHER DEATH'S HEAD PRESIDENT.

Carranza's complication of affairs by a belated assumption of authority over Villa's acts, exasperated the American man in the street, though officials of the United States Government maintained the same calm, patient front that had come to be viewed by red-blooded citizens of the Northern Republic with something akin to exasperation.

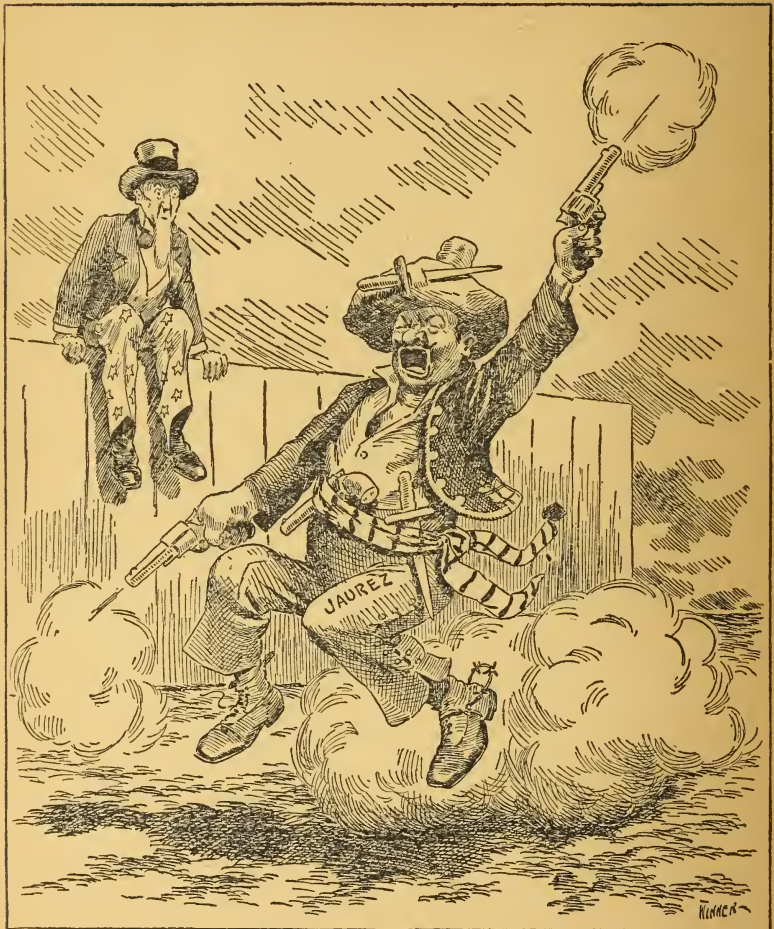
The firing of the first gun at Vera Cruz by the first marine ashore, and the subsequent death of that marine at the hands of snipers, sent a quiver through the American nation from Maine to California.

The guns of the Prairie reverberated not only across this continent but around the world as well. In New York city the news that resistance had been offered to American arms set crowds of men and women singing war songs in the restaurants along Broadway. In Chicago the same scenes were enacted. The Tango gave way to the patriotic song and "Dixie" by acclamation succeeded the "Tres Moutarde" of idler moments.

THE RISING SPIRIT OF WAR

In every city, in every village, in every hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land there were signs of the rising spirit of war, which President Wilson and his cabinet had so long hesitated to arouse. The National Guard organizations, far more efficient than jingo editors had given them credit for being, worked without orders to bring their units to the point of immediate effectiveness in anticipation of the call for reinforcements which everybody felt was sure to come.

On the morning of April 23, three days after President Wilson's pacific utterances about the military move-



UNCLE SAM: "OH, TUT! I WONDER IF I'D BETTER SHOW THAT DINGO HOW TO SHOOT."

ment of his government against Huerta, a member of the cabinet admitted unofficially that the United States might have to fight both Huerta and the rebels.

A CABINET MINISTER TALKS

These words were attributed to the cabinet minister:

“Coincident with the demand of General Carranza that the United States evacuate Vera Cruz, General Huerta has severed diplomatic relations with the United States. Nelson O’Shaughnessy, American charge d’affaires at Mexico City, has been handed his passports. Senor Aigara, the Mexican charge d’affaires, will leave Washington today. These facts spell war.”

Simultaneously the navy department gave out the following official information:

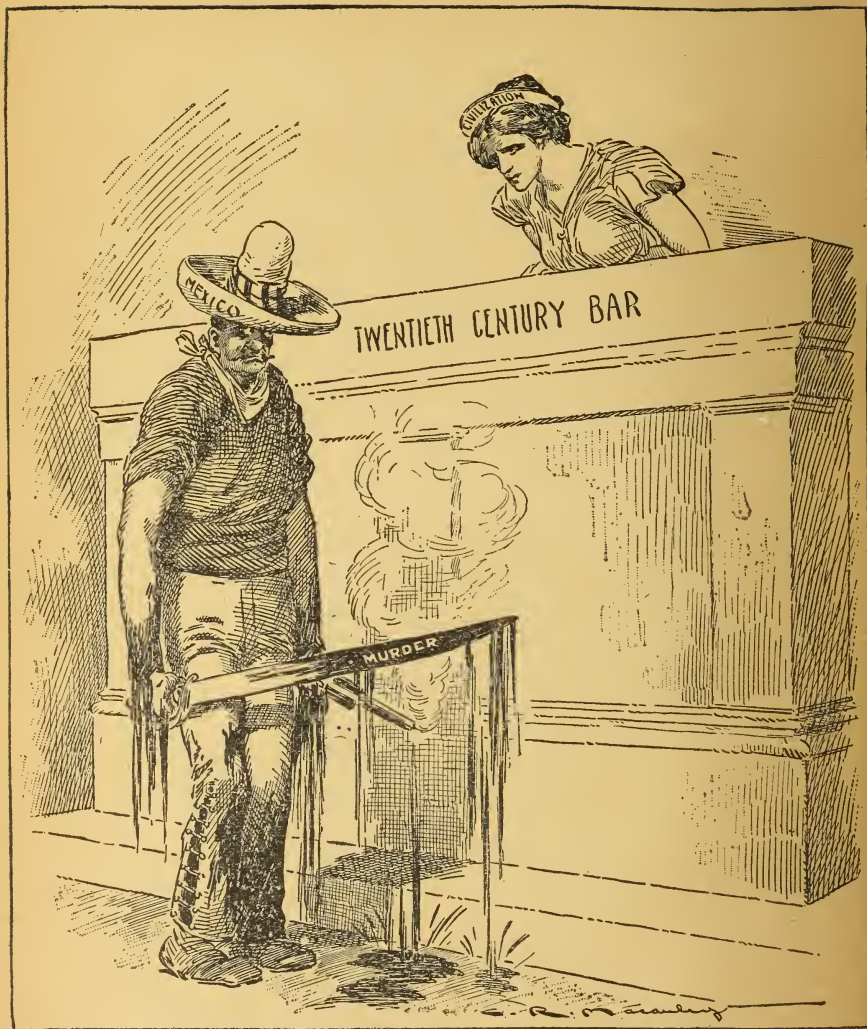
“Twelve American sailors and marines have been killed and fifty wounded in the operations against Vera Cruz up to noon today.”

HUERTA’S TRUCULENT TALK

On the same day Victoriano Huerta, the dictator, displayed his genius for seizing opportunity, when he issued this statement to the press of Mexico City:

“Mexico is defending not only her national sovereignty, but that of all Latin America as well. This is not a war between the American and Mexican peoples, but between Mexico and the Government of the United States, which is controlled by men who have forced this situation upon us in spite of our efforts to the contrary. We shall have 400,000 men in the field in twenty days.

“In the port of Vera Cruz we are defending with



GUILTY!



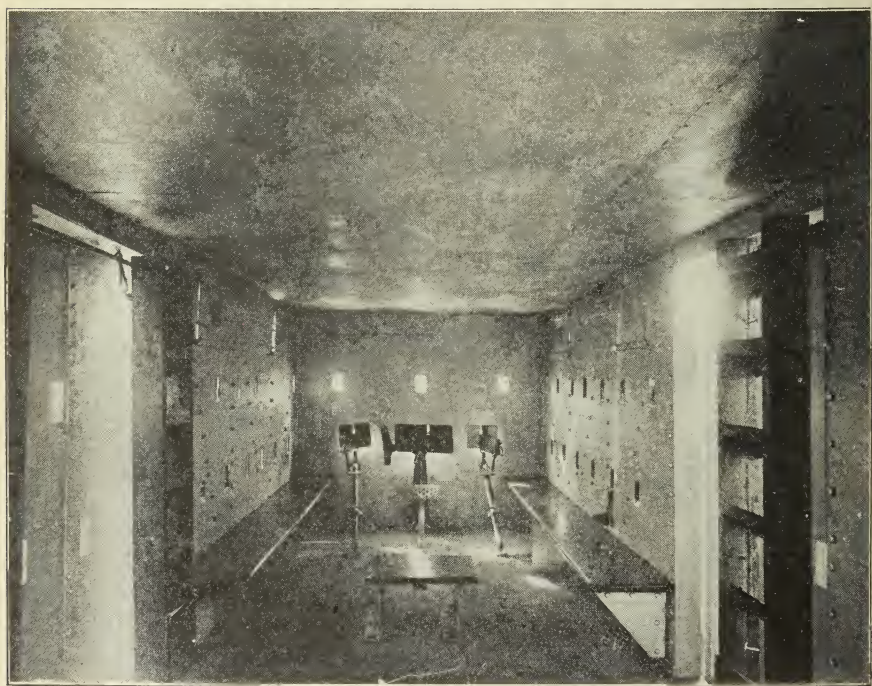
STEEL ARMORED CARS GOOD COVER.



A GUN CAPTURED IN JUAREZ.



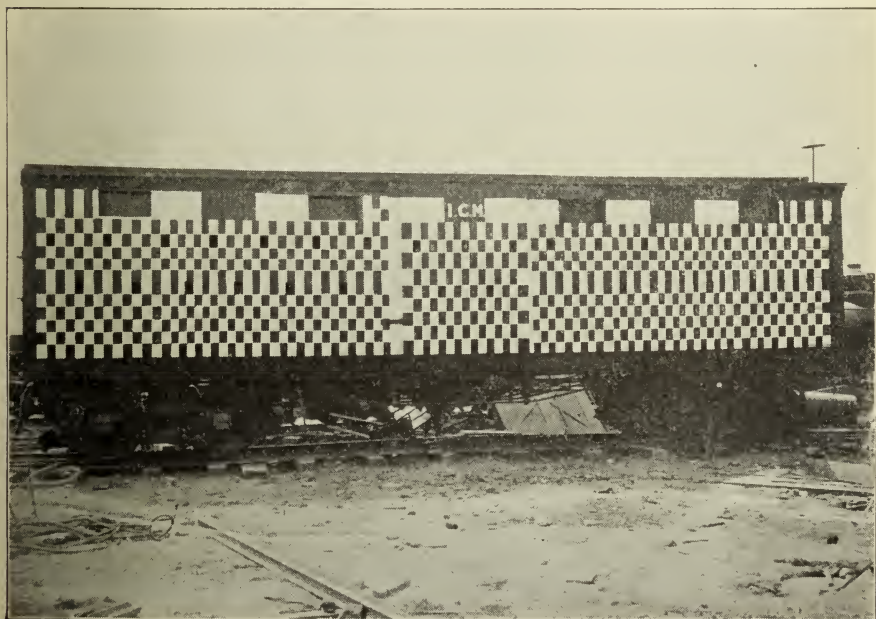
PREPARING FOR TROUBLE—FORT BLISS.



WHAT AN ARMORED CAR LOOKS LIKE.



EXECUTION—HIS BACK TO THE 'DOBE.



ARMORED CAR USED BY MADERO'S FORCES.



WHERE RUINS STALK—CITY OF MEXICO.



AFTER MADERO—ARTILLERY LEAVING CIUDADELA.



Photograph, Underwood and Underwood

A GROUP OF CONSTITUTIONALIST OFFICERS.



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ZAPOTEC WOMEN AT HOME—FAMED FOR THEIR BEAUTY.



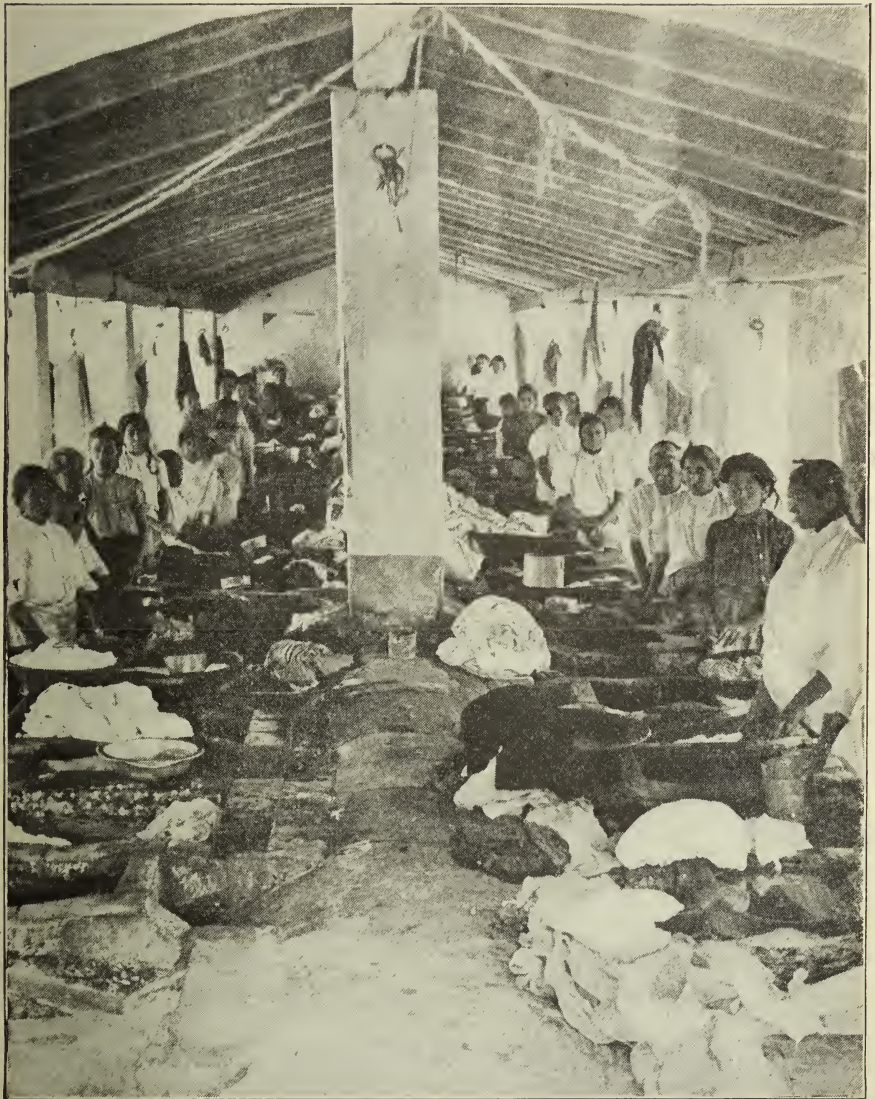
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IN THE PEANUT MARKET AT OMEALCO.



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VIEW OF JALAPA—THE CAPITAL OF VERA CRUZ.



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THE MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSE AT JALAPA.



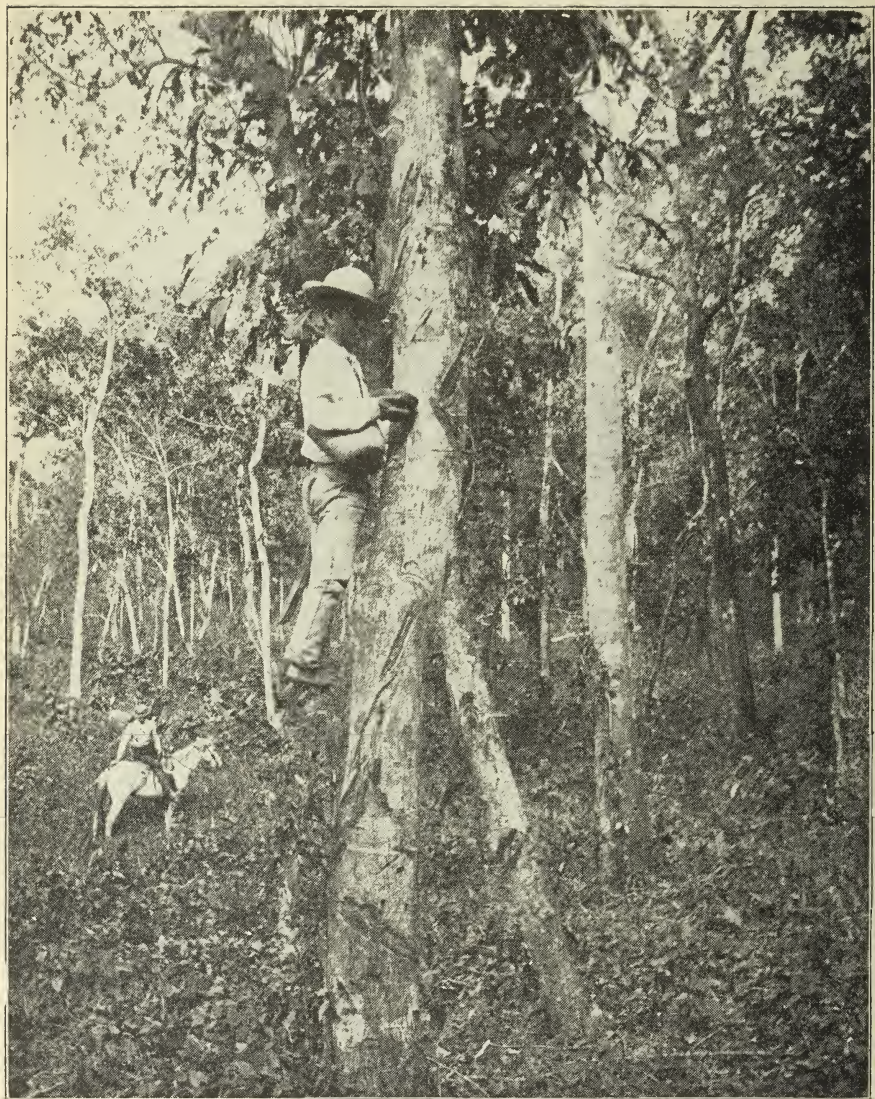
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MAGUEY FIBRE WEAVERS AT MONTEREY.



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SELLING CHILIS (RED PEPPERS) IN THE MARKET PLACE.



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TAPPING RUBBER—THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.



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THE INDIAN MARKET AT AMECAMECA.



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CUTTING SUGAR CANE—ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

CHAPTER IV

MEN WHO COMMAND OUR FORCES

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN COMPETENT HANDS—REAR ADMIRAL BADGER COMMANDED THE CINCINNATI IN THE SPANISH WAR—GEN. LEONARD WOOD HAS SEEN SERVICE, TOO—MEXICAN FEELING AGAINST AMERICANS DUE IN PART TO WAR OF 1848—JEALOUSY OF AMERICAN PROGRESS.

SO FAR as the first movement against Mexican disorderly elements is concerned, the interests of the United States were in competent hands.

There were few men in the American navy who had seen more sea duty than Rear Admiral Charles Johnston Badger, in command of the Atlantic squadron off Tampico. He was "born to the navy" his friends say, for his father was an admiral before him, and was in command of the Boston Navy Yard for many years.

Admiral Badger went twice to China, once in his midshipman days and later as executive officer of a battleship. Several years ago, when the president sent a fleet to pay a social visit to the great powers of Europe, Admiral Badger was in command of the squadron.

He was appointed to Annapolis in 1869 by President Grant and graduated in the class of 1873. He entered the navy as midshipman under most auspicious circumstances, for his first duty was a cruise through the

islands of the North Pacific Ocean on board the *Narraganset*, commanded by the hero of Manila Bay, Admiral Dewey.

BADGER FALLS IN LOVE

After three years of sea duty he was, under the regulations, entitled to a turn on land, but the inherited love of the sea asserted itself and instead of taking his turn at shore duty, which most of the modern young naval officers look forward to as the bright spot in an otherwise desolate life, he applied for a ship and was sent on a long cruise to China.

By the time that cruise was ended, young Badger had begun to attract the attention of the powers in Washington. He was ordered to report to Captain (afterwards Admiral) Schley, for hazardous duty.

Captain Schley had been delegated to take a cruiser up into the polar regions, and to bring back Greeley's party, and he chose young Badger as his aide. It was an eventful and a successful trip, fraught with much hardship. The records tell strange tales of the dangers encountered and Badger's name is frequently mentioned.

Then came a period of rest and shore duty. This time Badger did not object. He still loved the sea, but he loved a girl also, and it is no nice thing for a young bridegroom to be parted from his bride and to be ordered off for a long cruise.

After about a year and a half the call of the sea once more rang in his ears and he again applied for a ship and this time he was ordered aboard the *Brooklyn* as executive officer for a cruise to China and other far eastern countries.



BOTH CARRION NO MATTER WHAT THEY CALL THEMSELVES.

MADE COMMANDER OF THE DOLPHIN

He returned to America just about the time the Dolphin was purchased for use as the president's yacht, and Badger, who was then a commander, was designated by the president first to serve as executive officer and later as commander of the yacht. In those days the president's yacht was often in use on actual sea duty in connection with the Atlantic fleet.

Badger commanded the Dolphin for several years and then was sent to Annapolis, first as superintendent, and later as commandant.

Again the sea called, and Commander Badger asked to be given a ship and was placed in command of one of the new battleships then attached to the Atlantic squadron.

Then came the Spanish war, and not to have seen active service where the fighting was going on would have broken his heart, his friends say. He was placed in command of the Cincinnati, and served under Admirals Schley and Sampson off the coast of Cuba during the whole of that war, and again the records of the navy department make frequent mention of his bravery and tact.

After his return from the European trip he commanded the battleship Kansas in the Atlantic fleet, and in 1911 he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral and placed in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Admiral Osterhouse, retired, and his flagship now is the Minnesota.

Gen. Leonard Wood was the man first mentioned to lead the United States army into Mexico.

If it came to a question of policing, which many

experts believed would be the hardest part of the work in case the United States undertook to pacify Mexico, General Wood was thought the man for the job. He knows guerilla fighting and how to deal with the irregulars who were expected to harass American detachments after the big engagements of the war.

WOOD KNOWS THE GAME

Hunting down murderous guerillas in a wild country may be far more dangerous than a pitched battle. Heroism may be displayed that requires more real grit than the excitement inspired heroism of the regiment which charges a bullet swept hill. But display type is not so often devoted to such a display.

HAD BEEN BITTERLY ATTACKED

No officer of our army, with the possible exception of Grant, was ever the subject of such bitter attacks and such unstinted praise as General Wood. His enemies charged that while he was in Cuba he gave orders to the courts, that he received presents worth thousands of dollars from a gambling syndicate and that in return he gave them exclusive privileges.

On the other hand, his friends draw a far different picture of him. One of them said of him:

“I know that General Wood was over three thousand dollars loser on his private account in the endeavor to maintain the dignity of his position as governor of Cuba. He had the absolute disbursement of the insular fund, over thirteen million dollars a year, but he left Cuba with nothing except the remnant of his depleted savings from his pay—clean.”

SON OF A COUNTRY DOCTOR

General Wood was born in Winchester, in rugged New Hampshire, October 9, 1860. His father was a country doctor who fought in the Civil war and was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first colonial Puritan born on American soil, and of General Nixon, who fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

He went to the academy in a nearby town, and afterward to Harvard Medical School.

Wood's first post after passing the examination for army surgeon was at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. He had taken this assignment because it was the only one at that time (1886) where there seemed to be any chance of fighting. Geronimo and his band of Apaches were then on the rampage, making good the reputation of that tribe by killing some eight hundred victims. General Miles and Captain Lawton—later General Lawton—were out in the desert to stamp out the rebellion.

A dramatic chase ensued. Over about two thousand miles of the worst country in the United States, of shelterless, sun baked desert, of wild mountains, and buttes, they followed the fleeing marauders. Geronimo surrendered on September 4, after they had followed him for four months, with but four days' rest.

Wood next commanded an expedition to capture some Indians who had escaped, covering 2,000 miles through the same country in this chase. His next duty was against "Apache Kid," in 1887-'88.

MARRIED IN 1880 BETWEEN FIGHTS

In 1880 he married Miss Louise A. Condit Smith of Washington. In 1891 he was promoted to captain and

assistant surgeon and on May 8, 1898, he was appointed colonel of the First Cavalry, United States Volunteers, which you will recognize easier as the Rough Riders.

"I formed the acquaintance of Mr. Roosevelt in 1896," said General Wood in speaking of the organization of the Rough Riders. "We were guests at a dinner and walked home together. We found we had many interests in common.

"At the outbreak of the Spanish war a suggestion was made for mounted riflemen. Secretary Alger promised me the command of one of the southwestern regiments of mounted riflemen and I think he offered another one to Mr. Roosevelt, who promptly said he would go along with me as lieutenant colonel."

COMMANDED THE ROUGH RIDERS

The career of the Rough Riders is too recent history to need retelling.

On December 7, 1898, Wood was appointed major general, U. S. Volunteers. In 1899 fever broke out in Santiago, and General Wood was sent from the United States to stamp it out, which he did in less than thirty days.

Elihu Root appointed General Wood military governor of Cuba, and the latter thereupon started what was probably the greatest job of housecleaning in the history of the world. He took a decidedly besmeared "Pearl of the Antilles" and soaped it until it was brilliantly clean.

In 1901 General Wood was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. As governor of the Moro province in the Philippines, General Wood taught half a million heathen pirates, slave dealers and head hunters that American laws are not to be trifled with.

In 1903 he was appointed major general, U. S. A., and from 1906 to 1908 he commanded the entire Philippine division, with its 18,000 troops. After that he was commander of the department of the east, with headquarters in New York, then chief of staff of the army, finally being succeeded by General Wotherspoon, as he was considered too valuable a man to keep in Washington.



CHAPTER V

VILLA'S PROTESTATIONS OF GOOD WILL

IN A CONFERENCE AT JUAREZ WITH SPECIAL AGENT CAROTHERS, VILLA PROCLAIMED FRIENDSHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES—CALLED HUERTA AN OLD DRUNKARD—DECLARE EFFORTS TO EMBROIL NORTHERN MEXICO DUE TO CAPITALISTIC INFLUENCES—EMBRACE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

AFTER General Carranza's rather truculent message to President Wilson, in which he demanded that the American forces evacuate Vera Cruz, forthwith, and President Wilson's refusal to accede to the demand, an effort was made to patch up a peace between the United States Government and the Constitutionalist forces by sending "Pancho" Villa to Juarez from Chihuahua to meet George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department at Washington. Mr. Carothers went from El Paso to meet the rebel chief.

Villa arrived in Juarez April 23d, without an escort, despite rumors that he had a following of five trains loaded with troops and that he intended to capture and sack El Paso.

VILLA EFFUSIVELY FRIENDLY

But there was nothing truculent in the attitude of Villa when he greeted the United States representative

in the presence of newspaper correspondents by putting his arm around Carother's shoulders in token of amity.

Villa addressed himself to Mr. Carothers and to the newspaper men when he said, speaking for the Constitutionalists:

WANTS NO WAR WITH UNITED STATES

"We do not want war with the United States or with any other foreign nation, but particularly do we wish to be at peace with your country.

"Mexico has troubles of her own and Mexico can settle her own troubles if given a little more time for the task. Personally I believe that the troubles of this nation are now on the eve of settlement. I came to Juarez for the purpose of meeting my good American friends; to extend to them the hand of fellowship and to thank them for the great interest they have taken in the efforts of the Constitutionalists to restore peace in my unhappy country.

"I do not want war with the United States, and I am sure the Government and people of the United States do not wish to war upon the Constitutionalists. We have always been good friends, haven't we? You may rest assured I shall do all within my power to avoid any change in our relationship.

CALLS HUERTA DRUNKEN ASS

"Why," and the rebel chief smiled broadly as he threw an arm about the shoulder of Carothers, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. The other countries would say—'Ha! that drunken little Huerta has drawn them into a tangle at last.'

"Why does the United States want to pay any attention to that drunken old ass, Huerta, anyway?"



THE AMERICAN CITIZEN IN MEXICO: WHY, HE PREFERS ARMED SOLDIERS TO WORDY EXCHANGES.

Villa declared that he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note demanding evacuation of Vera



INVALIDED HOME.

Cruz. The message referred to, Villa declared, was written with the brain of a Saxon and the soul of a Latin. When pushed for an opinion as to president's answer to the Carranza note, Villa refused to comment.

Villa, while guarded in his statements, made evident a belief that the trouble the United States was having with Huerta had been precipitated through artful scheming by American special interests, but that the plans of the schemers had gone wrong, since they had hoped for a declaration of war against the entire Mexican people, Constitutionalists' forces especially, and had no sympathy with President Wilson's declaration that he had no quarrel with the Constitutionalists.

BLAMES CAPITALIST INFLUENCES

Villa added:

"The fact is that war spirit and action is being fostered by those interests in Northern Mexico which have suffered to some extent because of the revolution. They are bitterly disappointed that the animus of the American campaign is plainly directed against Huerta alone.

"You will observe that there is clamor in certain newspapers of your country against the idea that an American flag once raised in Mexico can ever be pulled down. These people are trying to make out that if the United States achieves its object in punishing Huerta's insolence, it cannot retreat from the territory of Mexico, but must forever remain there. As a matter of fact, there is no reason why the United States having fulfilled its mission, which is, I understand, to secure redress for an insult to the American flag, cannot withdraw its troops and sailors and leave Mexico to settle her own affairs, which she is quite capable of doing. I do not believe that the effort to embroil Northern Mexico will succeed."

WHAT WAS HIS MISSION?

The actual purpose of Villa's sudden trip to Juarez became at once a matter of wide speculation in Govern-

mental as well as in army circles. It was considered entirely unlikely that the journey from Chihuahua had been undertaken, as Villa said, for the sole purpose of conveying in person his good wishes to the American people. It was broadly hinted that the real purpose was to prepare the way by personal instruction to certain of his lieutenants in Juarez for the possible eventuality of an attack on El Paso.

For this reason Villa was watched closely by American secret service men during the entire time that he remained in Juarez and every audience he gave was known.

The statements of Villa with regard to efforts of capitalists in Northern Mexico to drag the United States into a campaign of conquest there, were echoed by certain statesmen in Washington, who were most fervent in their support of President Wilson's determination to confine the issue to Huerta and his machinations against America and Americans.

CHAPTER VI

THE LIFE STORY OF VILLA

CALLED BY HIS ENEMIES A BLOODTHIRSTY BANDIT—FRIENDS INSIST HE IS A MODERN ROBIN HOOD, FORCED INTO OUTLAWRY—A PRICE ON HIS HEAD SET BY DIAZ—KILLED HIS SISTER'S BETRAYER AND WAS COMPELLED TO TAKE TO HILLS AS A RESULT—HOW HE SECURED MILITARY RECOGNITION.

“**P**ANCHO” VILLA, according to his enemies, the most bloodthirsty, revengeful and barbarian chieftain imaginable, “half Indian and half beast,” a creature to be viewed only with detestation and repulsion, is a remarkable character.

To his friends, however, he is a man driven to a Robin Hood life by a regime of tyranny, forced to wild acts of outlawry in self-preservation, a being at heart most gentle and humane, and become by the strange vicissitudes of Mexico the victorious general who may in a month or two march into Mexico City, triumphant, at the head of his unkempt troops.

COMES OF GOOD FAMILY

All accounts of Villa start with his first slaying. Before that he is only known as a six foot scion of one of the best families in Northern Mexico, proud, haughty, athletic, a dead shot, and a born leader.

He was left the guardian of his sister, a dark-eyed beauty, on the death of his father. A jefe politico, or high sheriff, who lived near the Villa ranch, eloped with the girl who had been left in Pancho's care. There was no marriage, whether by the girl's acquiescence or not, history is silent. But Pancho decided the stain on the 'scutcheon could only be removed by the death of the sheriff.

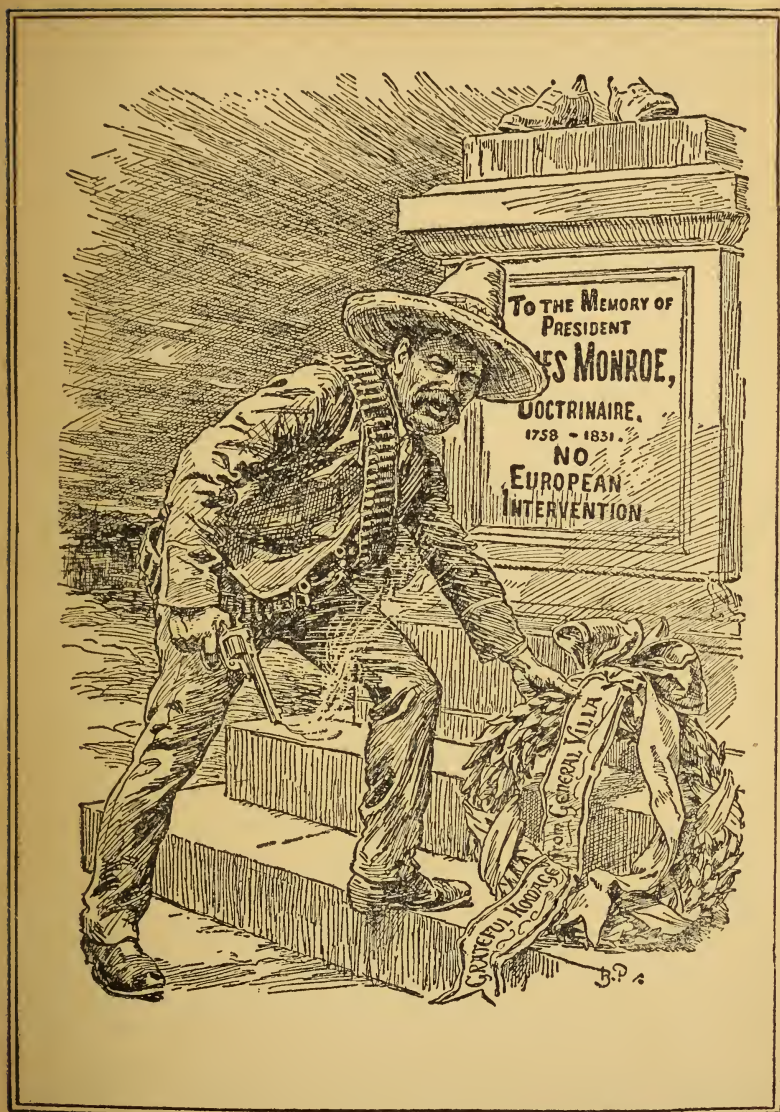
Mounting his swiftest horse, he galloped after the elopers, caught them and arranged their marriage. Then he forced his brother-in-law to sign his own death warrant, dig his own grave and lie down on the mound at the side of it. He deliberately shot the bridegroom and rolled the body into the pit, which he then filled with earth. What the sister was doing during these proceedings is not chronicled.

DIAZ SETS PRICE ON HIS HEAD

The father of the dead sheriff rode out to the Villa ranch and was shot as he knocked at the door. Then Pancho fled into the hills and a price was placed upon his head by Porfirio Diaz.

That's the way the story is usually told. But others say there was one day a row in an adobe hut patronized by the gamblers of Chihuahua, and an army officer was shot dead. The assailant escaped to the hills and became "Pancho the Bandit," the terror of Northern Mexico.

All through his life this double version runs. Recently there came a story of his capturing a woman and marrying her by force. Then, it was related, she fell in love with her savage husband and was content to follow him in his campaigns. This tale may be true—



VILLA: "HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE."

and then again it may not be true, as others say, that he is most faithful to the girl of the people he married in San Andreas four years ago.

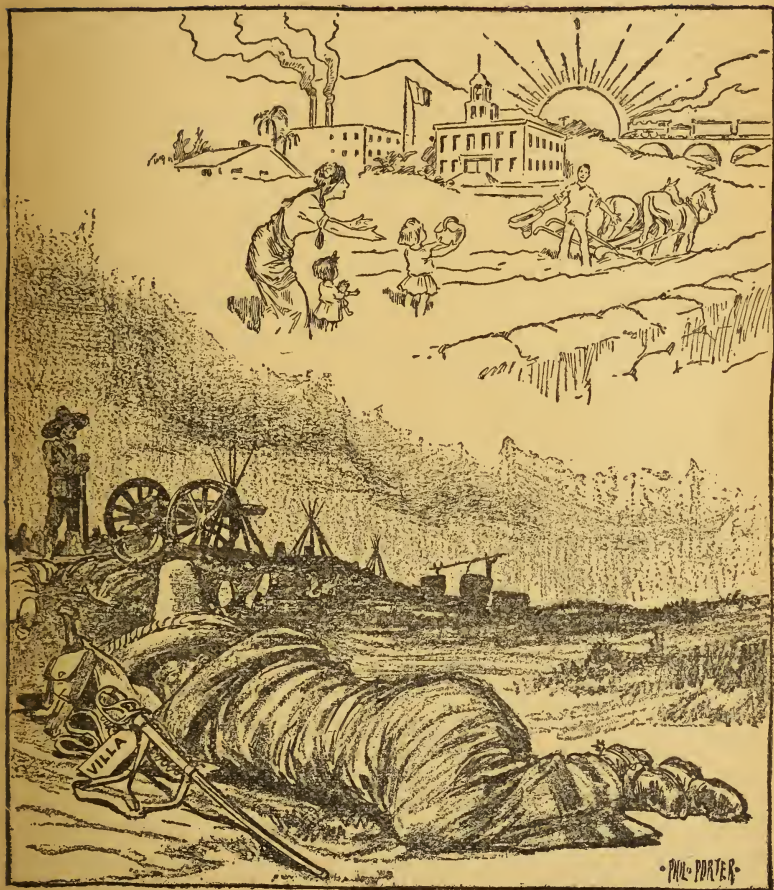
HOW VILLA BECAME A BANDIT

To lead up to this earlier and more authenticated marriage it is necessary to go back a bit. When he fled after his first slaying he gathered about himself a body of wild men of the mountains, outlaws like himself. Far and wide he pillaged the estates of the Diaz adherents. Some say he exercised little discrimination in his takings. At any rate, by 1910 he had gained the dignity of head of an irregular army, with which he marched from his mountain principality to San Andreas, about thirty-five miles west of the City of Chihuahua. There he made his headquarters and married. He provided tutors for his girl wife so that she might gain the schooling of which she had been deprived. He himself took advantage of the opportunity to study and, among other things, is said to have at this time gained his fair knowledge of English.

This agrees with the picture of the Villa who recently was much impressed by the lessons in international law he chanced to receive and who announced he would immediately substitute these principles for his former less merciful code.

FEARED IN MEXICO CITY

But those who see the darker side say that Huerta is a saint compared to Villa and that every decent-minded citizen in Mexico shudders at the thought of the outlaw of the Chihuahua mountains in the National Palace of Mexico City.



DREAMING OF HOME.

Madero commissioned the bandit a colonel, and thus made it possible for Villa to enter Chihuahua, which he had left a murderer ten years ago, as a conqueror.

Villa's fierce nature and his wild jealousy made him a difficult man for Madero to handle. His two rivals were Pascual Orozco and Garibaldi, the grandson of the Italian liberator.

In the battles near Ahumada and Casas Grandes, engagements which were to complete the triumph of Madero, "Pancho the Tiger," as they then called Villa, fought like the beast whose name had been given to him. He was inspired by desire for vengeance against Diaz, declare some, not by love of country or his fellow man. Who can say?

IS A SAVAGE ENEMY

In the capture of Juarez by Madero, Villa did most of the fighting and the other two lieutenants got most of the credit in the newspapers. That is the way Villa is said to have figured. He came over to El Paso to kill Garibaldi on American soil one Sunday afternoon. There are different versions of what happened—but the truth seems to be that the United States army officers saved the young Italian from his savage enemy.

During most of the Madero regime, Pancho led an existence so peaceful it must have seemed strange to him. Then five or six months later he began to loom large again. He was now no longer the bandit, he was "General Villa," at the head of several thousand men, capturing city after city, wresting from the merchants and mine owners millions of dollars and winning battles by the very terror of his name.

THE SECOND CAPTURE OF JUAREZ

His greatest feat was his second capture of the City of Juarez. Retreating northward from Torreón, hemmed between two forces of Federals, he met and captured a southbound Federal troop train. Almost instantly he had seized the nearest telegraph station and sent a message back to Juarez, from which the train had come, signed with the name of the Federal officers in charge of the train. The Federal officer (per Villa) reported his way barred by rebels and declared he must hurry back to Juarez. Then Villa loaded 1,500 troops on the train and started for Juarez. The train would stop a little way from each station and a picked squad would go forward and seize the telegraph operators. In this way he proceeded all the way to Juarez undetected, ran into the middle of the city in the night, and put the Federals to flight by surprise.



WAY ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN RUN IN MEXICO.

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA

ONE OF THE MOST VIGOROUS OPPONENTS OF DIAZ AND A STERN FIGHTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS—A STERN, UNCOM-PROMISING SPANISH GENTLEMAN WHO CALLS HUERTA A MURDERER AND DECLARES HE WILL NEVER REST UNTIL THE DICTATOR HAS BEEN DRIVEN FROM MEXICO OR KILLED.

GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, leader of the Constitutionals, was the first governor to bid defiance to Huerta and start the armed revolt that quickly spread throughout Northern Mexico against the regime of Gen. Victoriano Huerta.

Carranza was born in the town of Cuatro Ciénegas, state of Coahuila, of one of the old families that boast pure Spanish descent. The Carranzas have been extensive landowners for generations, and Don Venustiano was given the education of a gentleman in the schools of Northern Mexico. He raised cattle and wheat and, after the discovery that rubber could be extracted from the wild guayule shrub, he has been also a rubber producer. His personal fortune was once estimated at a million pesos—in United States money five hundred thousand dollars.

UNDERTOOK TO SMASH DIAZ

Carranza went to Mexico City as senator from Coahuila and remained there ten or fifteen years despite

his independence of the Diaz political machine. Instead of becoming subservient, Senator Carranza undertook to smash the Diaz ring. Carranza ran for the governorship himself against the Diaz-Reyes candidate.

It was this campaign of Carranza's which first enlisted Francisco I Madero in active politics. Madero made speeches for Carranza and contributed to his expenses, only to see Carranza meet the fate of all opposition candidates under the Diaz system—he was counted out. The young, idealistic Madero, seeing how the system operated, plunged then heart and head into the campaign for electoral reform, which led to the revolution against Diaz. Francisco I Madero said, just after the success of his revolution, that to the example of Carranza, and to his ideals in politics, he owed the inspiration that led him into taking up the sword against the dictator, Diaz.

CARRANZA A TOTAL ABSTAINER

Carranza himself is a stern, uncompromising Spanish gentleman, with the simple habits of the plainsman; a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco, and a disciplinarian in big as well as in these little things. His tall, wiry figure—he is more than six feet high—is set up like a soldier's, and a long, gray beard below his smooth-shaven, sun-burned cheeks accentuates the dominating, patriarchal type of man that he is.

A good idea of the man and his aims is obtained from an interview which the correspondent of the London Times had with him in the field, before the elections of October 26th. In this interview he said:

IS CHIEF OF REVOLUTION

“I am the only leader recognized as supreme by all the chiefs of the revolution. What we fight for is the Constitution of our country and the development of our people. Huerta outraged the Constitution when he overthrew and murdered President Madero. He continues to outrage it by attempting to govern despotically as Diaz did, and refusing to administer fairly the laws, which are equal for all. This revolution cannot cease until either we, the Constitutionalists, triumph, or until Huerta triumphs completely over us. Even in the latter case it would only cease for the moment, for the revolution has its roots in social causes.

“The land, which was formerly divided among the mass of the people, has been seized by a few. The owners of it compel those who are working for them to buy the necessities of life from them alone. They lay a burden of debt upon the poor people and make them virtually slaves, for so long as the poor people owe them money they cannot go away. If they try to go away, they can be brought back. They can be put in prison.

GROWTH OF A MIDDLE CLASS

“Another contributing cause of the revolution is the growth of a middle class. Formerly there were only the rich and the poor. Now there is a class in between which does not like to see the poor oppressed, which knows what democracy and social reform mean in other countries, and which is resolved to take successive steps forward to complete self-government.

“The first necessity is the fair and free election of a

president. In the disturbed state of the country, however, it is of course impossible to hold a proper election. Large numbers of voters would never hear of it if such an election were attempted. The Constitutionals refuse to recognize any president who may be returned as the result of any election which is held under circumstances at all open to suspicion of fraud. It is the announced intention to execute all persons who are found guilty of either assisting in fraudulent election efforts or attempts to recognize any fraudulently elected president."

SHOCKED THE CORRESPONDENT

The correspondent, in writing his impressions, said: "To hear this amiable, scholarly old gentleman define so bloodthirsty a policy and, what appeared to me, so unreasonable a line of action, made me feel as though I were dreaming. It threw a strange light on Carranza's professed belief in democracy. Yet I have no doubt that he sincerely believes himself a subscriber to that creed. But the discrepancy between his professions and his policy shows how far the mentality of Mexico is distant from that of Europe and the United States."

CHAPTER VIII

THE WAR OF 1848

SOMETHING OF PAST CAMPAIGNS IN MEXICO—THE TWO YEARS' WAR OF 1848 WHICH GAVE TO THE UNITED STATES CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, ARIZONA AND PARTS OF NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO—THE FRENCH OCCUPATION AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE—HOW CORTEZ ORIGINALLY CONQUERED THE COUNTRY.

THERE is no disputing the fact that the present Mexican imbroglio, in so far as its relation to the United States is concerned, grows naturally out of the progress of the latter country and the retrogression of the former.

Dispute over the Texas boundary line plunged the United States and Mexico into the two years' war of 1848, which took from Mexico and gave to the United States the state of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Colorado. It also settled absolutely the ultimate annexation of Texas to the Union. The fall of Chapultepec ended this war.

The United States was so near war with Mexico in 1866 that Gen. Phil Sheridan was ordered from Washington on the eve of the grand review of Civil war veterans, and 50,000 men under him were concentrated on the Mexican border.



THREE GENERATIONS.

FRENCH OCCUPATION CAUSED TROUBLE

The occupation of Mexico by the French in violation of the Monroe doctrine and the efforts of Napoleon III to establish a throne in Mexico City, were circumstances that brought Sheridan and his men to the Mexican border before the Union army had been formally disbanded.

Appearance of the United States troops caused Napoleon to withdraw his support from Maximilian. The French troops evacuated Mexico and the clouds cleared away. Maximilian was executed by Mexican republicans May 14, 1867. Empress Carlotta, his wife, is hopelessly insane in a Belgian hospital.

The situation is plain to minds gifted with logic that Nature will not tolerate conditions such as has existed on the Mexican side of the boundary line when the development of exactly similar territory under another flag and a superior civilization has proved the artificiality of Mexican troubles.

MEXICANS ARE ENSLAVED

One side of the Rio Grande offered peace and prosperity. The other meant an enslaved existence which had failed to commend itself even to the ignorant Mexican farm laborer. For many years the present interference of the United States to save the Mexican from himself had been regarded as certain. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States preceding the present incumbent, commented on the ultimate destiny of Mexico, in one of his books on the American people, as an integral part of the American Union.

The idea of conquest is repulsive to the American

mind. It was the belief of the average American that the United States had foreign problems enough on its hands in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and that to add to the complications already existing through Japan's attitude on the issue of land ownership in California, was merely courting disaster. At the same time it was the determination of the man in the street to support those in authority for him in whatever undertaking they might believe necessary to the honor and well-being of the country.

The investment of Vera Cruz by the American forces under Admiral Badger gave new interest to the story of the investment by Cortez and subsequent subjugation of Mexico by the Spaniards under his command.

THE ORIGINAL CONQUEROR

Fernando Cortez, the original conqueror of Mexico, was born in Medillin, Spain, in 1485, and he died on December 2, 1547. He was educated for the law, but disdained its practice and early in life entered the military service of his country.

At the age of nineteen he went on a journey to San Domingo, and there joined Velasquez, with whom he won distinguished honors in the expedition against Cuba. Velasquez was governor of Cuba and he intrusted the conquest of Mexico to Cortez in 1518. Soon afterwards Velasquez sought to revoke this commission, fearing, it is said, the bravery and ability of the young warrior.

THE BATTLE OF TABASCO

Cortez, however, retained his command and pushed the enterprise against Mexico, against the wishes of

Velasquez. He started with eighteen horses, ten cannon, seven hundred Spaniards and eleven vessels, to bring about the subjugation of the country. Soon after landing he fought the battle of Tabasco and captured Donna Marina, who became his interpreter with the Mexicans.

Those of the Cortez army who were friendly to Velasquez wanted to turn back, but he won the leaders by promising them success for their efforts. He burned his ships in order that the others might be induced to fight with greater bravery since no retreat was possible. Cortez founded Vera Cruz, where the first gun of the 1914 invasion was fired, and then marched to Tlascala, which he conquered. Taking several thousand Tlascalans as allies he started for the City of Mexico, reaching the capital on November 8, 1519. At that time Mexico City had a population of 300,000 people and had become world famous by reason of its fine buildings, castles, bridges and aqueducts.

PUT THE KING IN IRONS

Montezuma, the Mexican monarch, was friendly to the Spaniards, but a week after Cortez arrived the king was placed in irons and conveyed to Spanish headquarters. The Mexicans organized to repel the invaders by placing the brother of Montezuma in command. Armed engagements began soon after and within a period of about a year 100,000 Mexicans were slain and the country was finally subjugated.

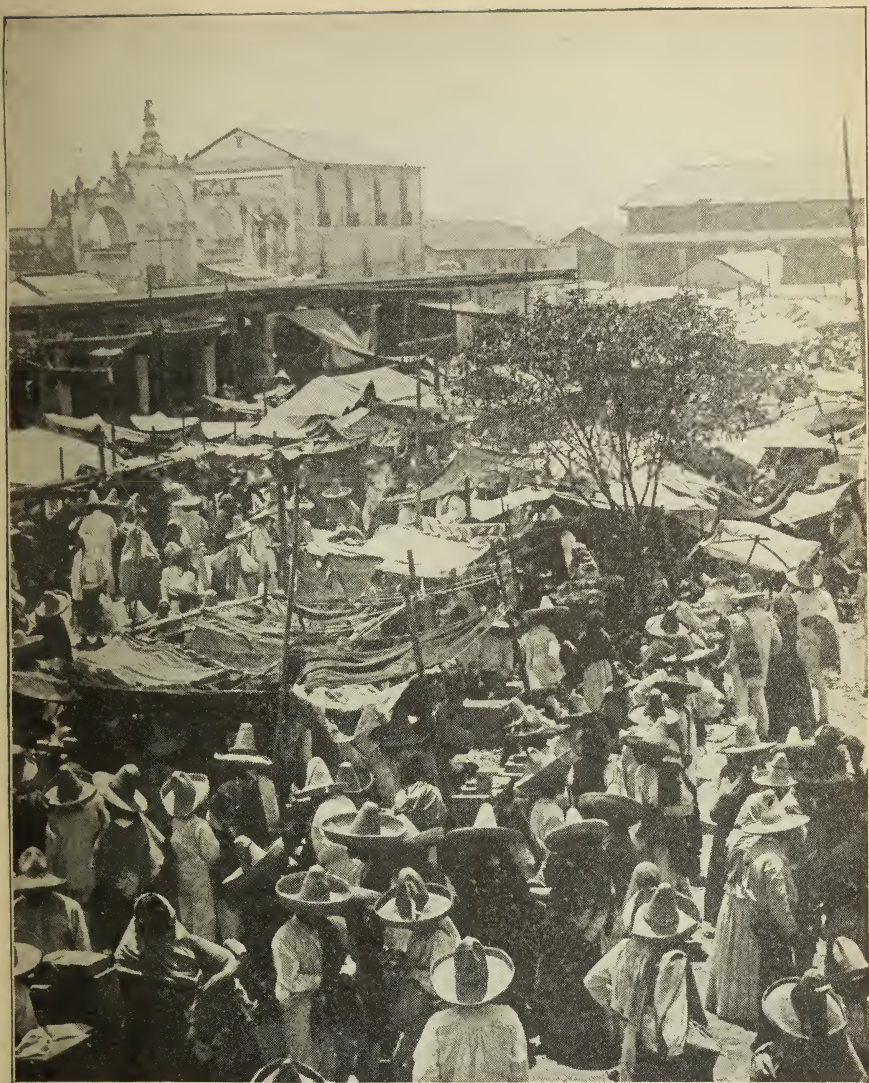
Cortez returned to Spain in 1528 and was made captain-general, but was not given the position of governor of New Spain as Mexico was then known. The governorship fell into the hands of a weak ruler, much

to the disappointment of Cortez. After he had been refused to the command of the army with which he sought to conquer Algeria, Cortez accompanied Charles V in the expedition against that country.

On returning to Spain in 1540 Cortez reported the discovery of the Peninsula of California. He then entered private life and spent the remainder of his days in solitude. Cortez ranked as a man of deep religious faith, a cruel administrator and a great soldier.

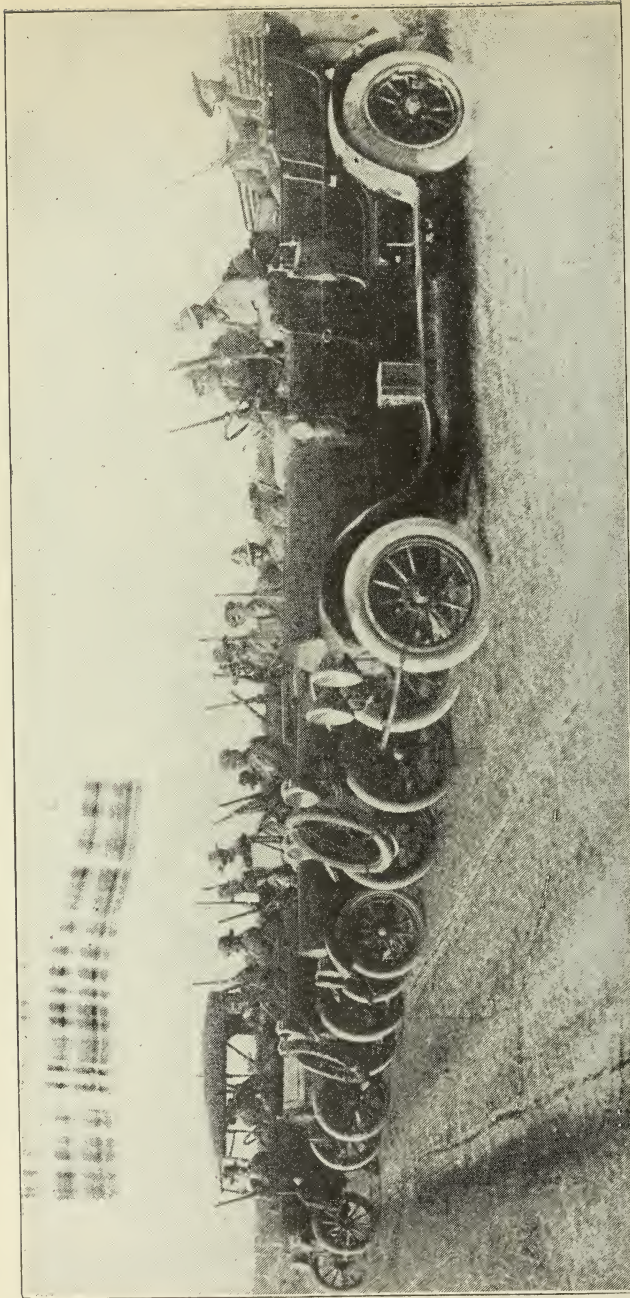


NO MONEY TO MOVE HIS CROP



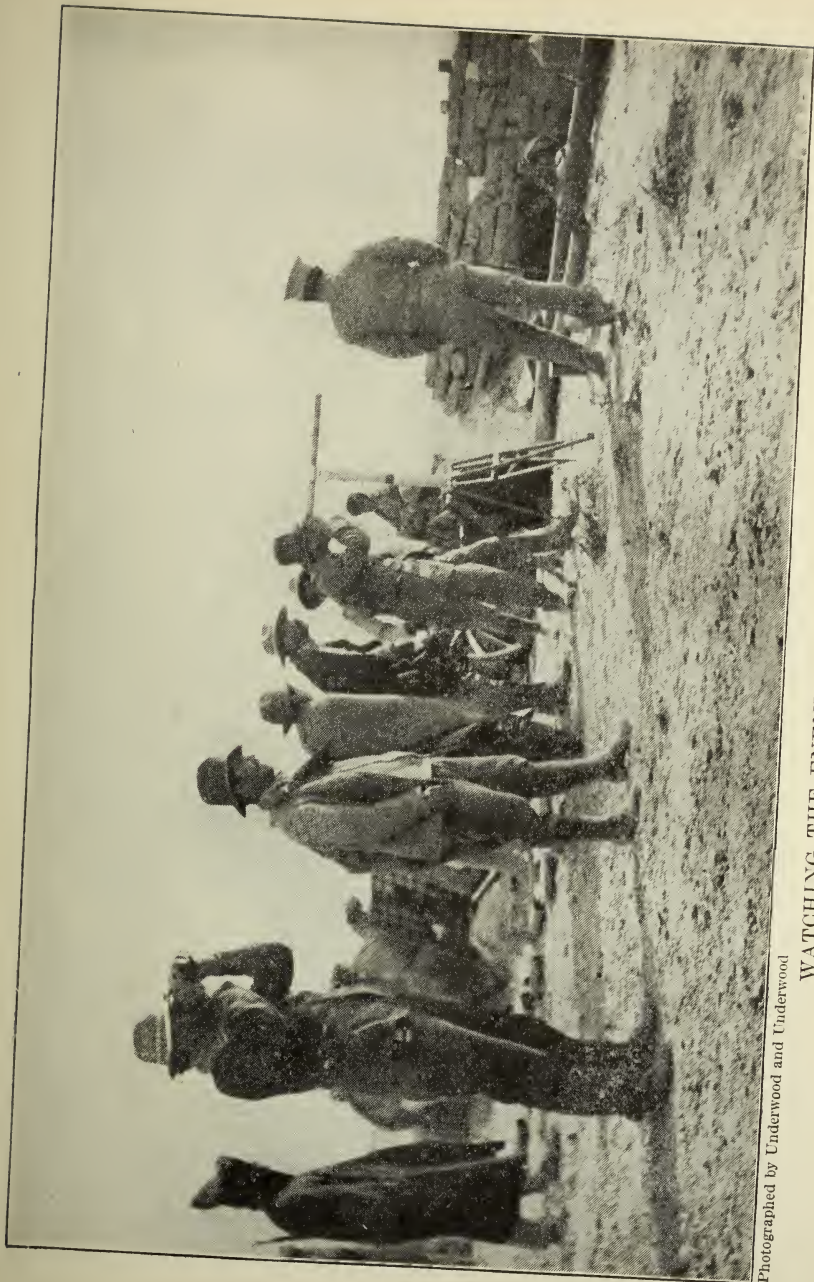
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LIVELY MARKET SCENE IN AMECAMECA.



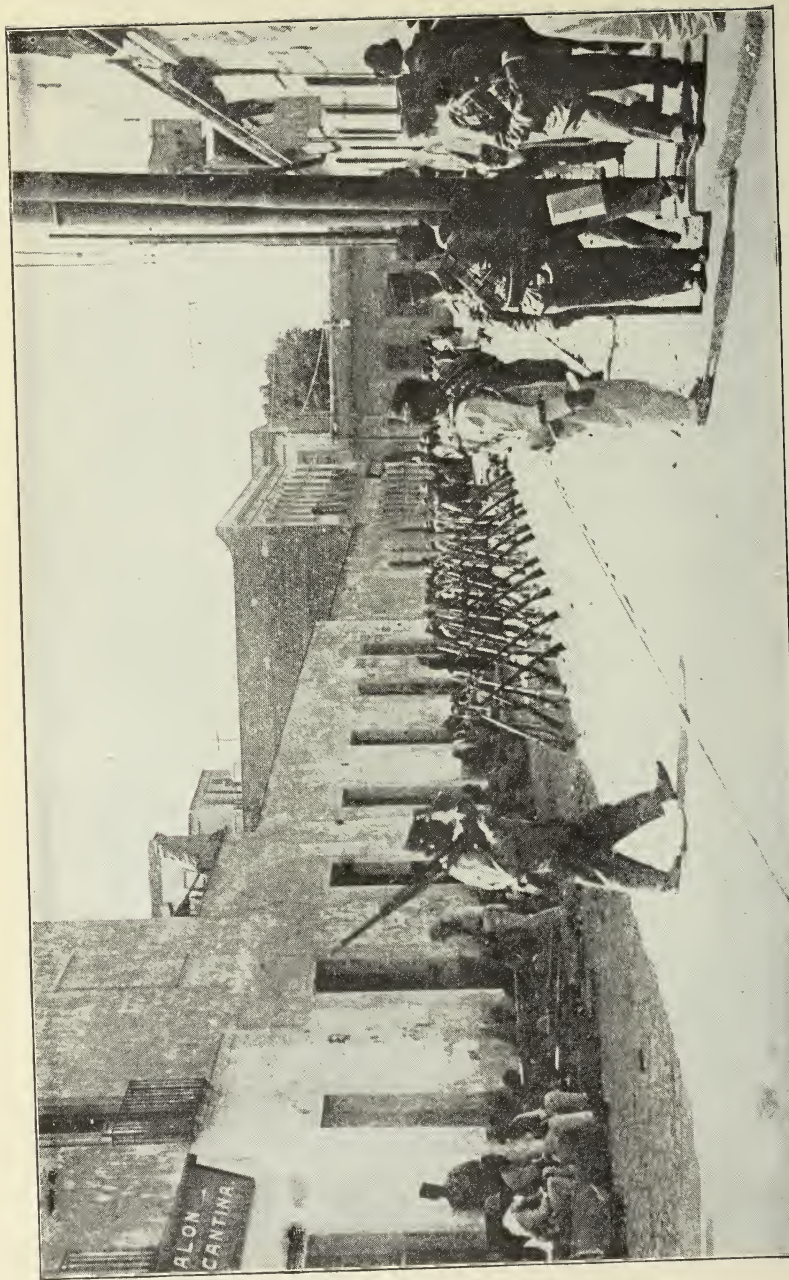
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PART OF THE EQUIPMENT OF A MODERN ARMY.



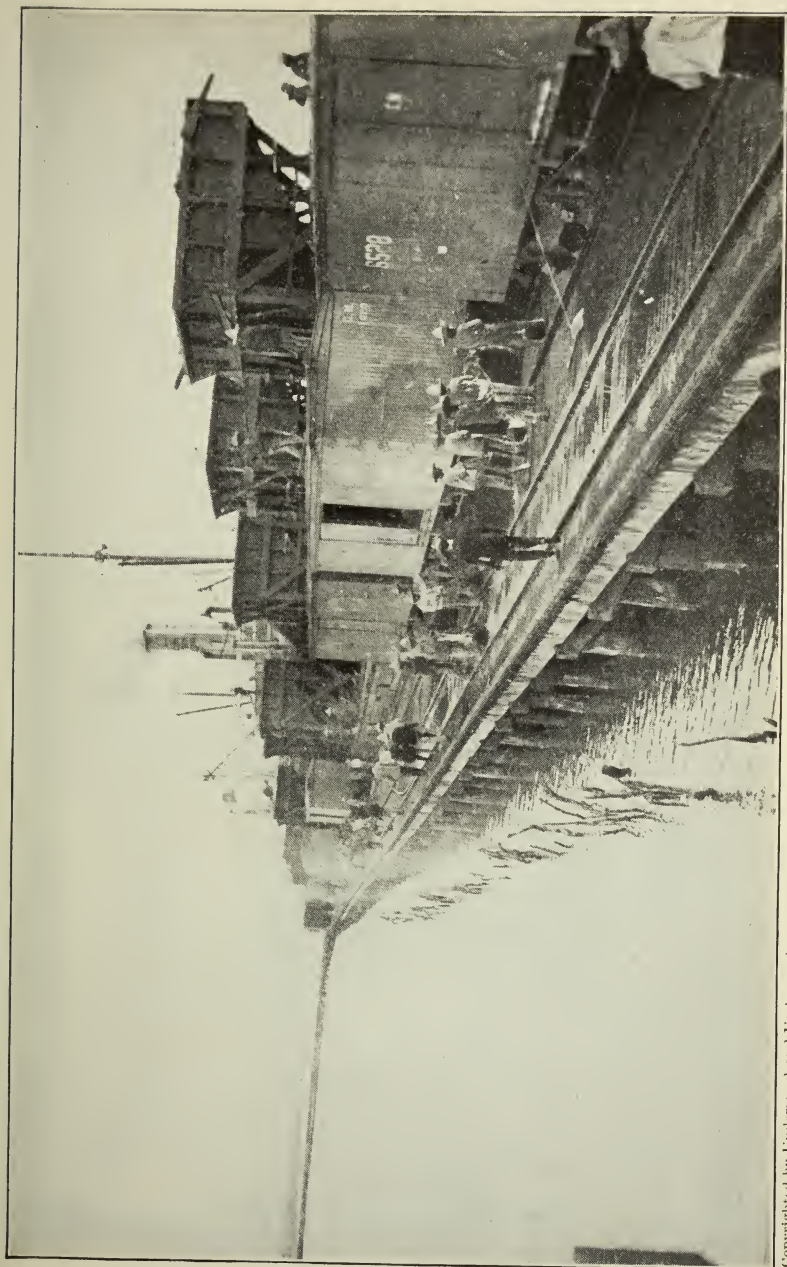
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WATCHING THE ENEMY THROUGH FIELD GLASSES.



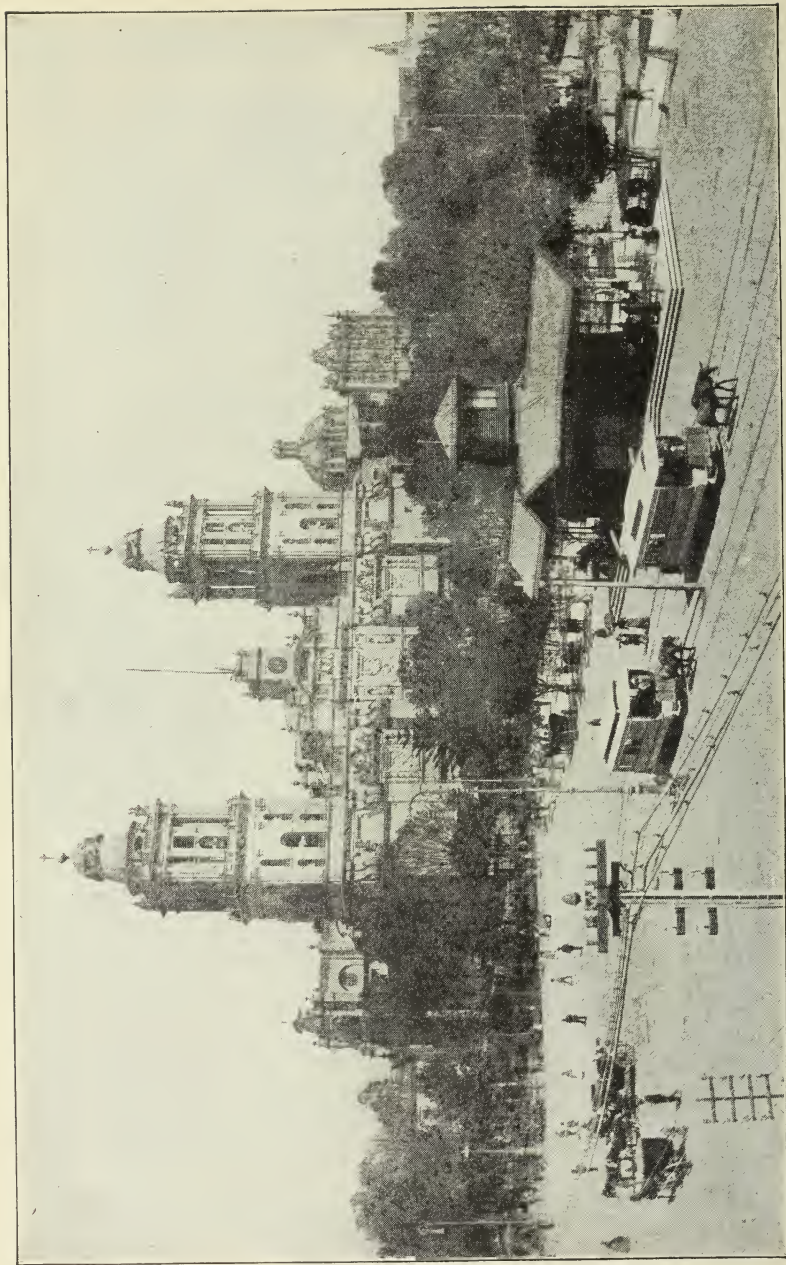
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MEXICAN PRISONERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.



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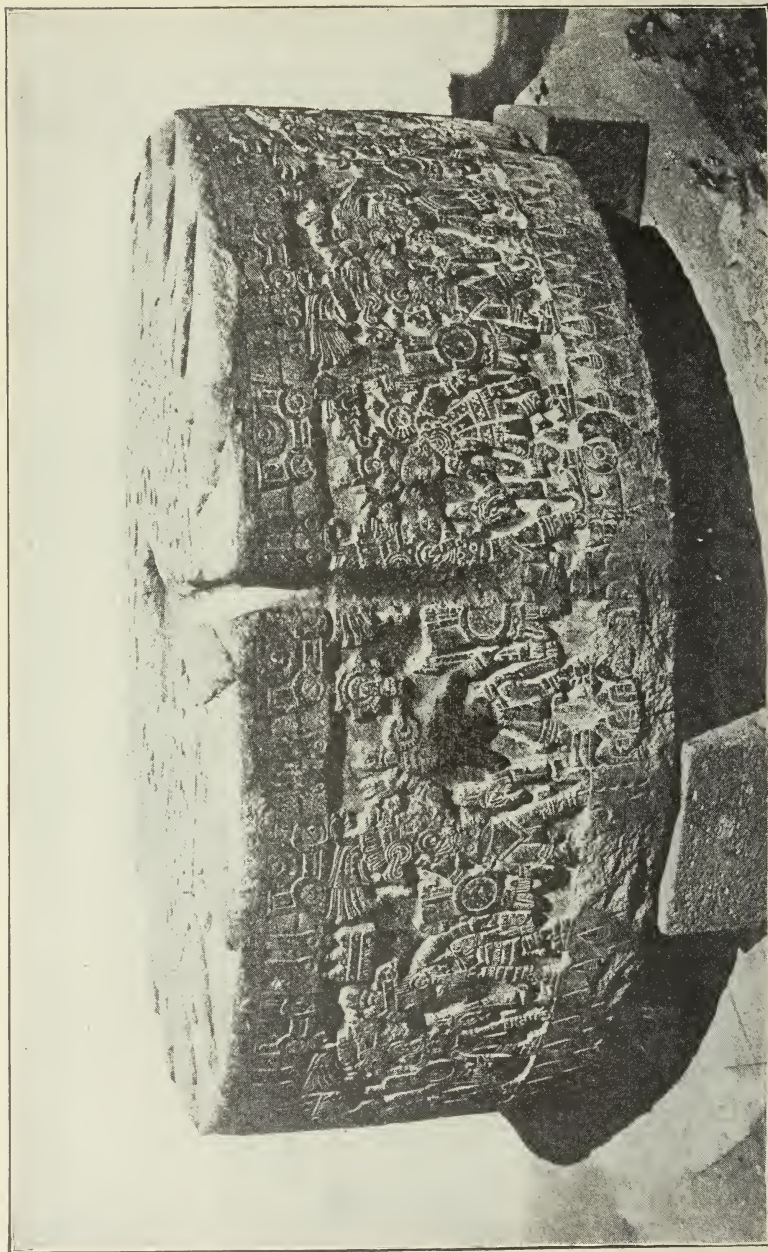
WHERE THE SHIPS LOAD AT TAMPICO.



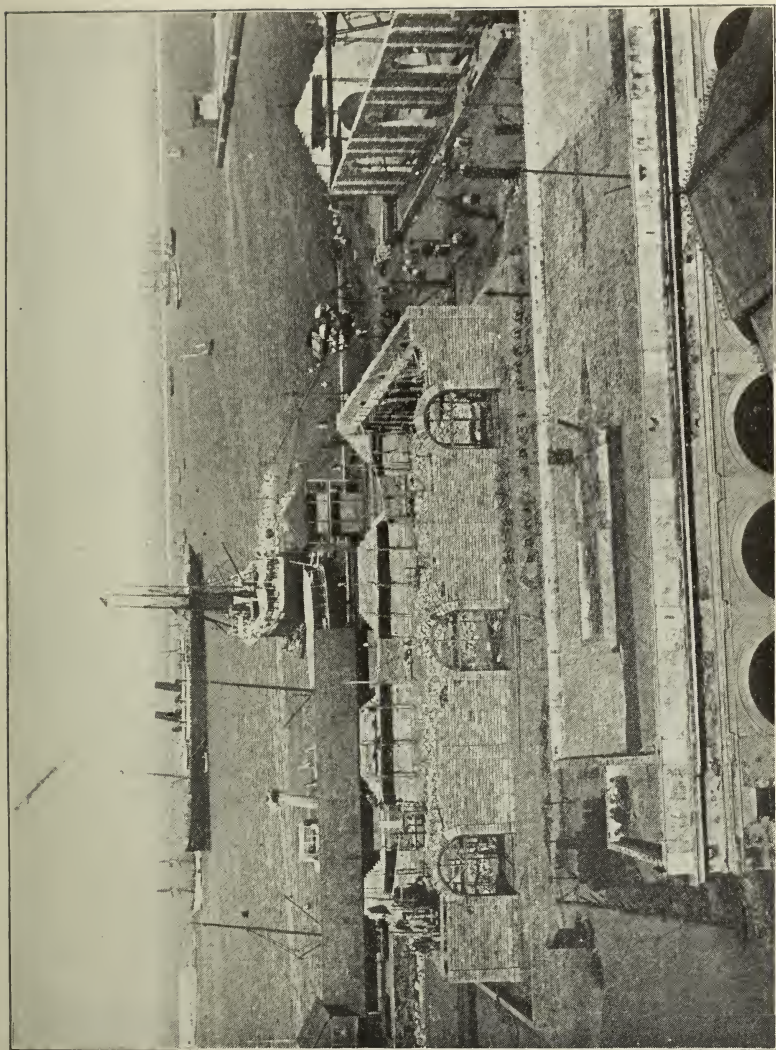
THE CATHEDRAL—MEXICO CITY.



THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE BORDER, ALERT.

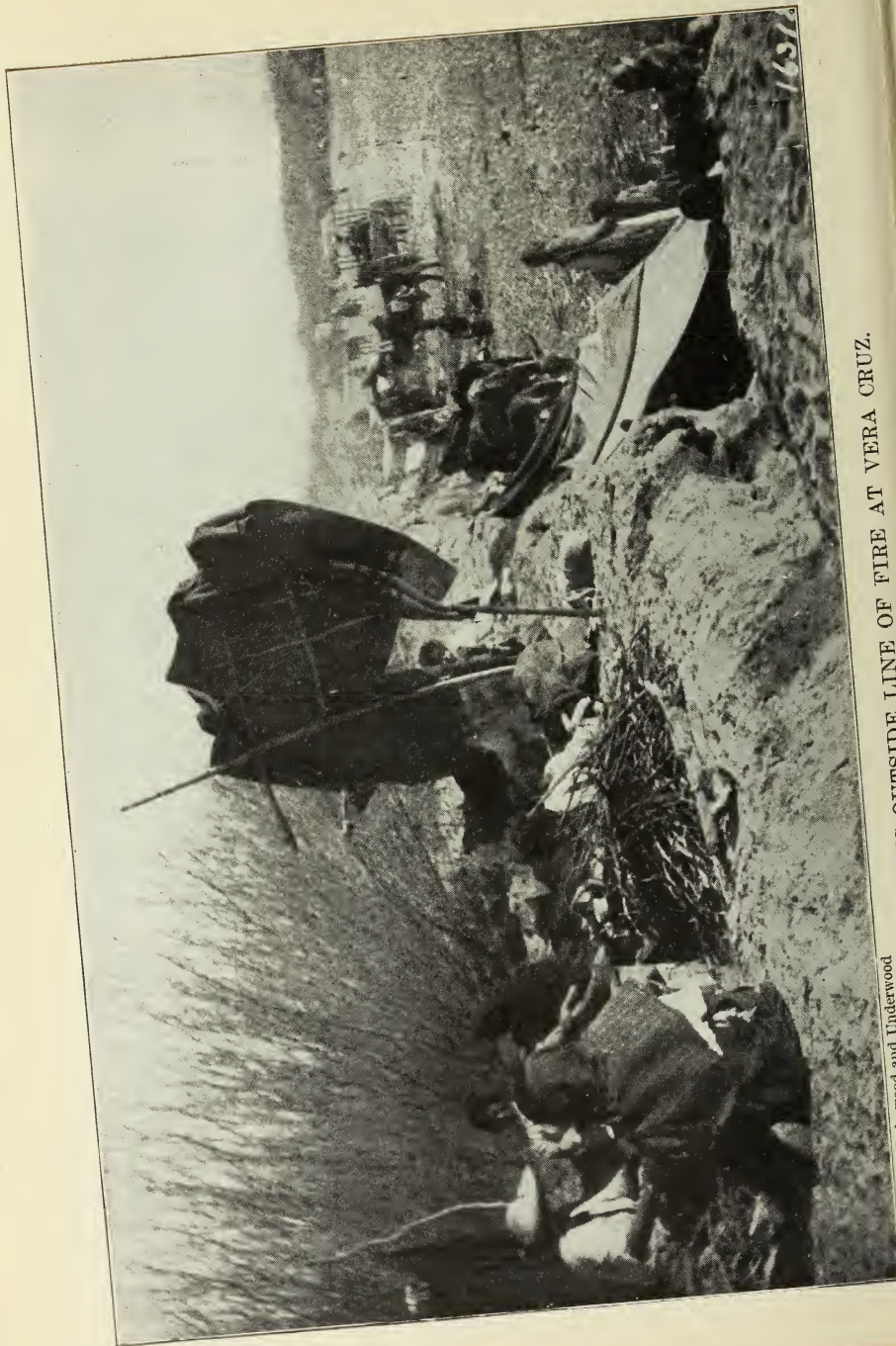


TIZOC'S STONE, "THE SACRIFICE STONE," CITY OF MEXICO.



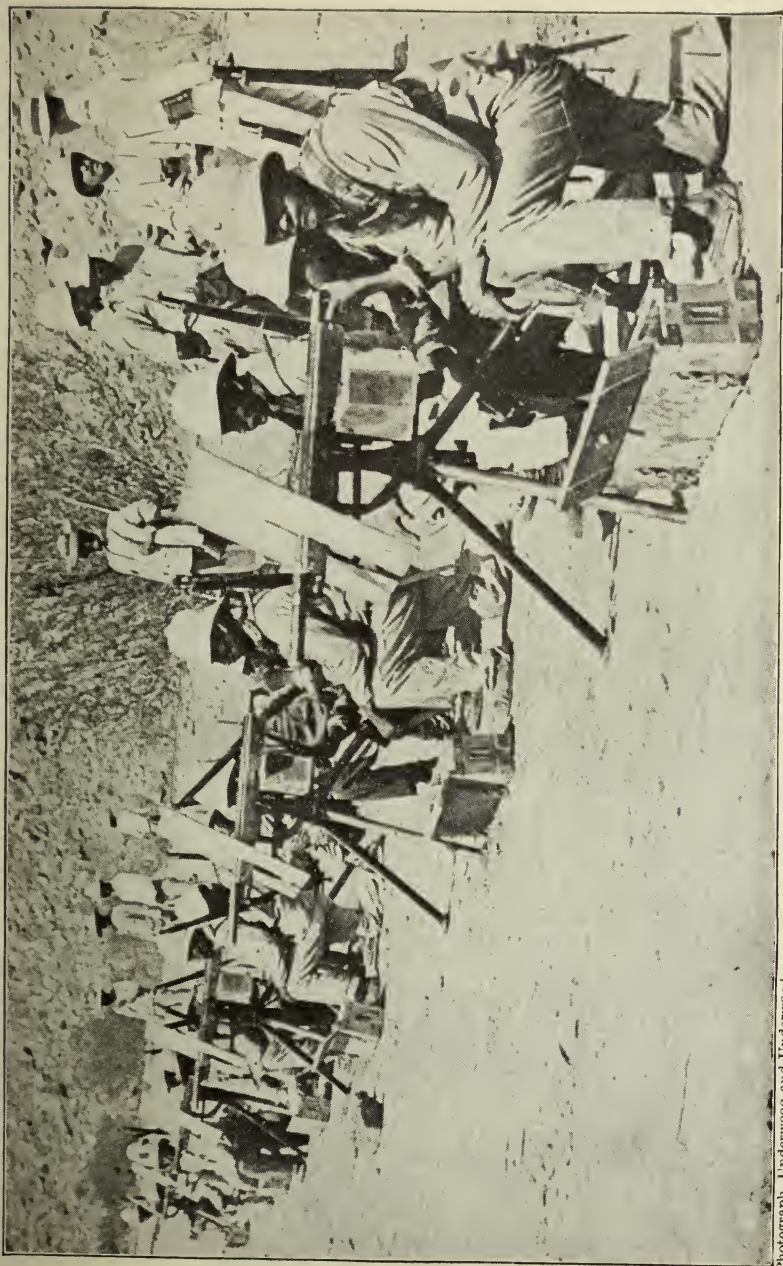
Photograph, Underwood and Underwood

VERA CRUZ HARBOR—SCENE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST NAVAL GATHERING.



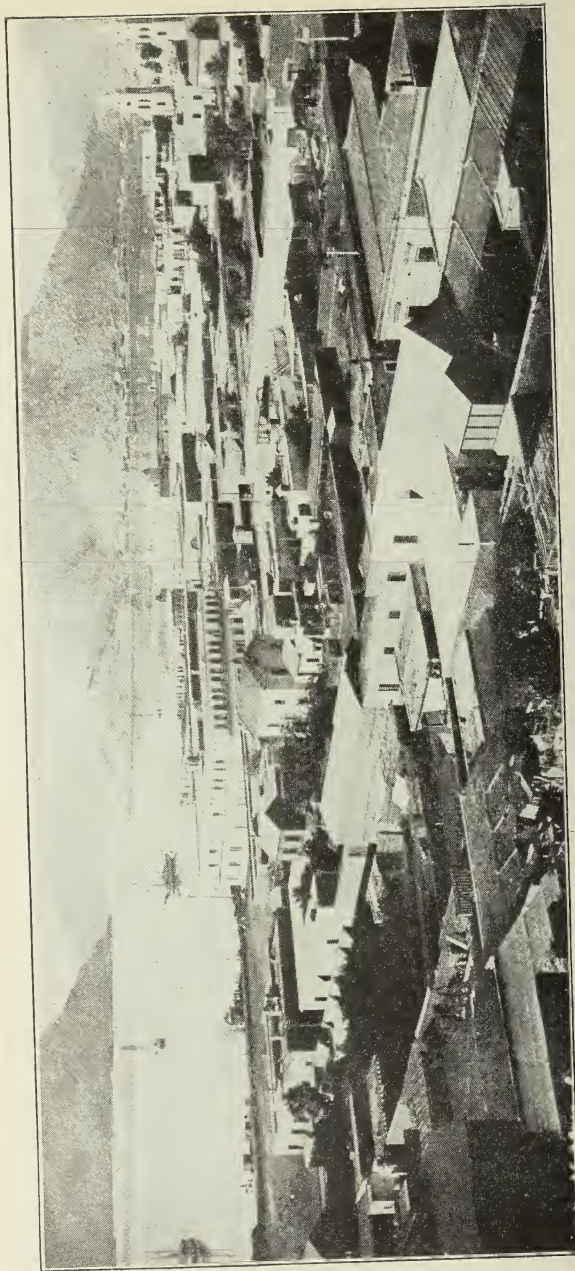
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MEXICANS OUTSIDE LINE OF FIRE AT VERA CRUZ.



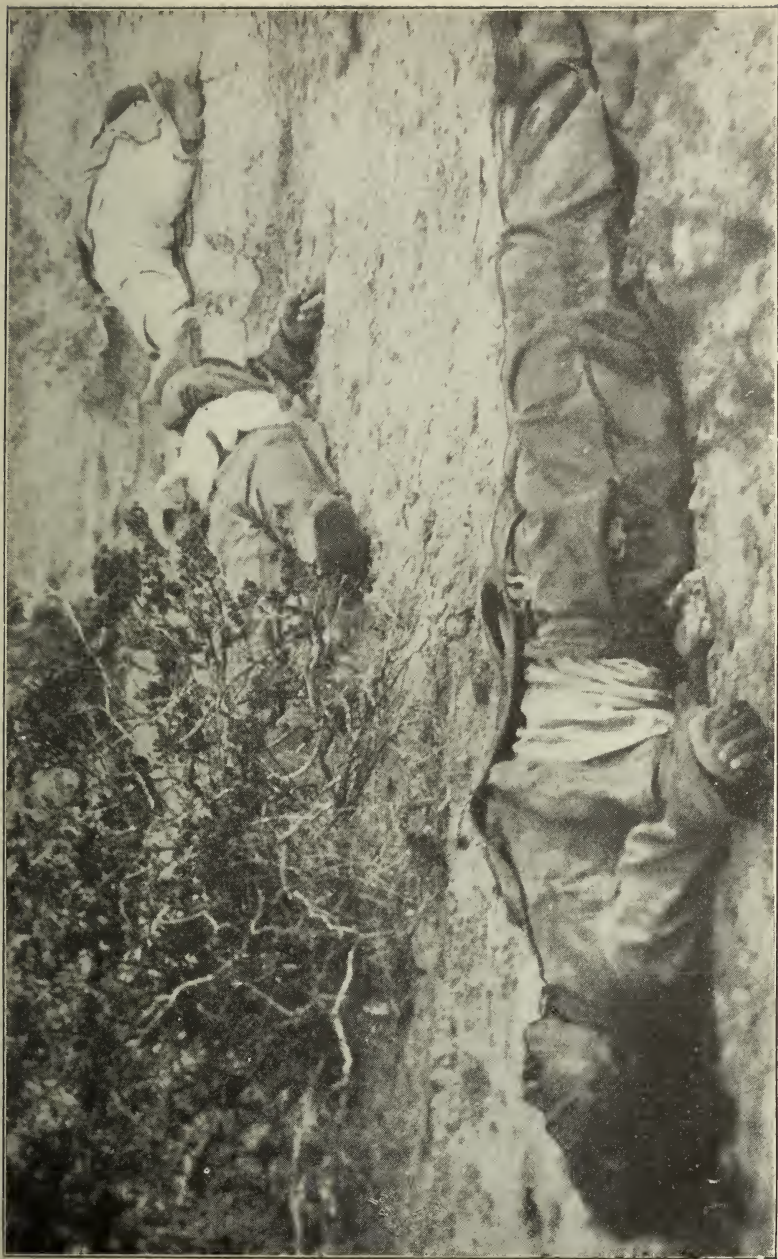
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A MEXICAN MACHINE GUN BATTERY.



Photograph, Underwood and Underwood

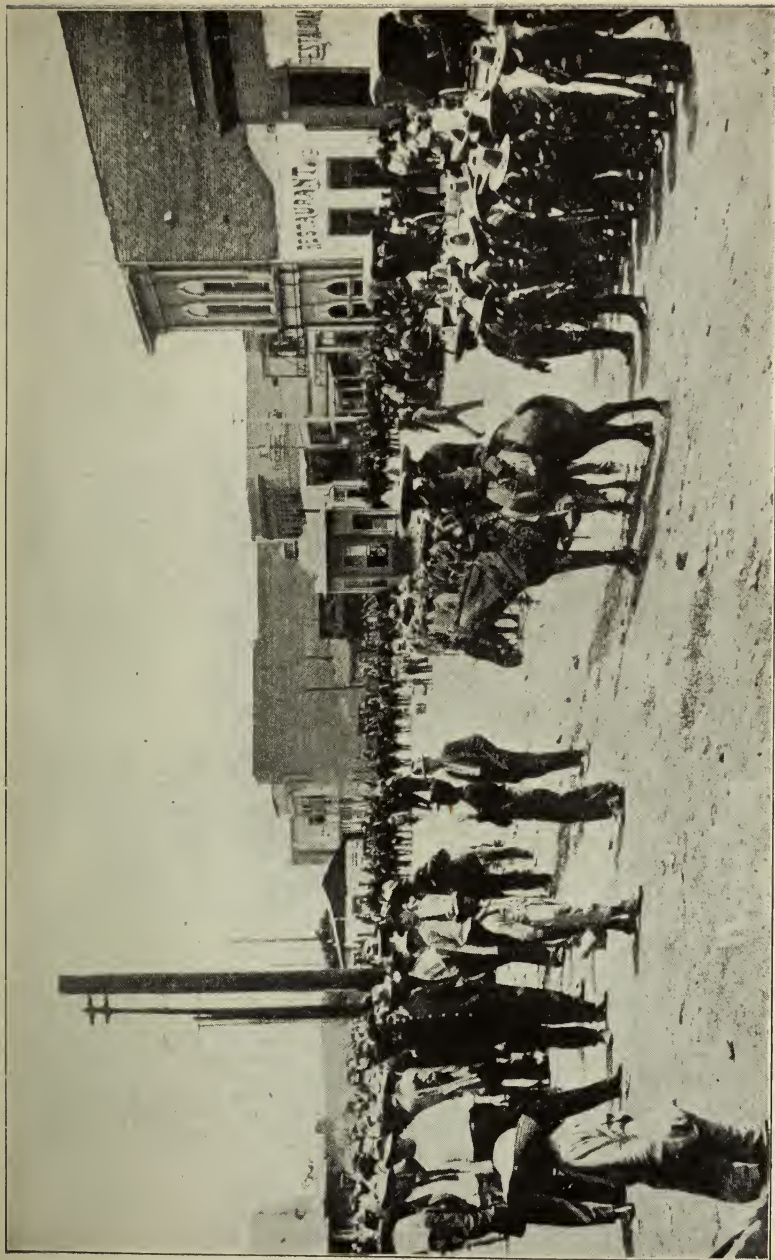
THE HARBOR AT GUAYMAS.



IN THE TRAIL OF THE MARINES—OUTSIDE VERA CRUZ.



A SCOUTING PARTY OF MEXICANS NEAR VERA CRUZ.



Photograph, Underwood and Underwood

WHEN NEWS OF AMERICAN ACTION REACHED NOGALES.



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CIGARETTE FACTORY IN MEXICO.

CHAPTER IX

THE AMERICAN FIGHTING FORCES

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—ITS USES IN THE OPENING OF CAMPAIGNS—GREAT BRITAIN ONLY OTHER COUNTRY WHICH HAS MARINES—WHY EVERY ABLE BODIED MAN IN THE UNITED STATES IS LIABLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE—DICK LAW IS FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES A CONSCRIPTION ACT.

THE United States and Great Britain are the only two world powers who use the marine corps. The United States Marine Corps is modeled after that of Great Britain.

Away back, centuries ago, all sea fighting was done by soldiers, bowmen and spearmen. The sailors looked to the navigation of the ships. It was so even in the days of the sailing vessels.

In 1653 Admiral Blake founded the British Marine Corps by enlisting soldiers to act as riflemen in his action against Van Tromp. The British Marine Corps was abolished and reorganized time and again.

ENGLAND'S LEAD FOLLOWED

Then England, following her press gang system, enlisted and conscripted men, spawn of the gutters of Portsmouth and London and Gravesend. These men did

not want to sail in the ships. They were bad men, with an impatience of authority. They were unruly.

The Government then organized the marine corps again to act as police over these men. They did their work so well that they earned the title of "Royal Marines" and the undying hatred of British sailors.

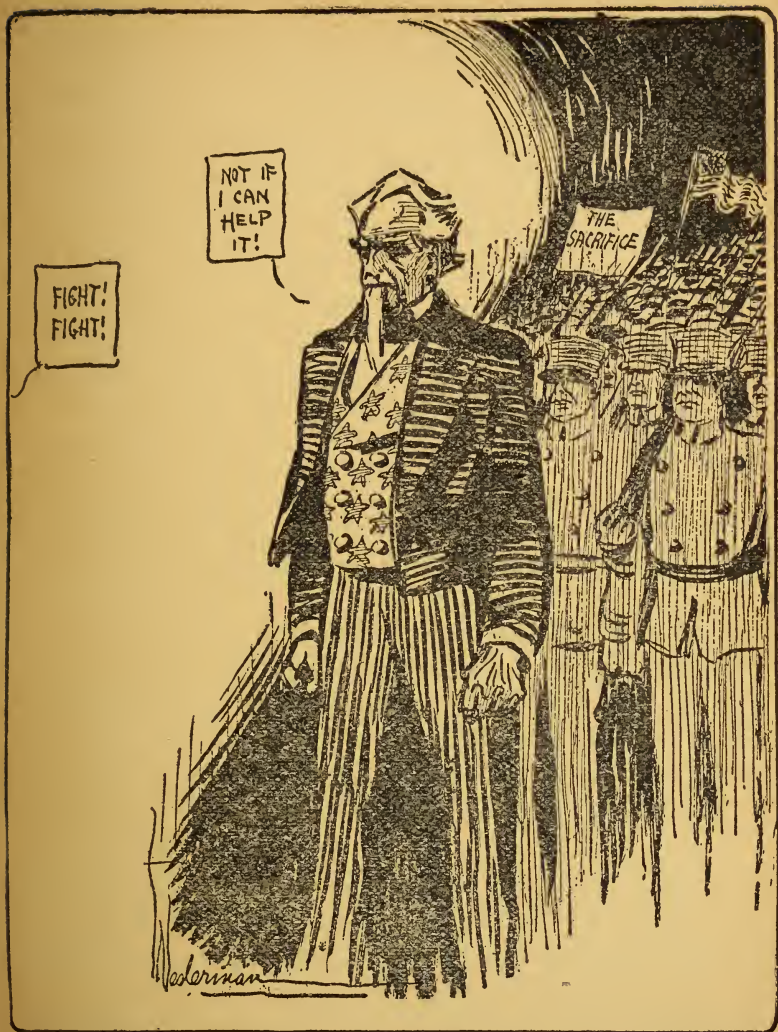
In June, 1776, the Continental Congress, by an act, founded the United States Marine Corps under the command of one major, Samuel Nichols, nine captains, ten first lieutenants and seven second lieutenants. This force gained laurels in the naval and coast actions in the Revolutionary war.

At the close of the war the marine corps died, probably of inertia. In the War of 1812 the urgent need of sea soldiers drew the marine corps together again as if by magic, and in the terrific fighting of the lakes, in New Orleans, in all of the coast battles, this branch of the service bore the brunt of the fighting and impressed the need of this kind of body on the people of the country.

WITH BAINBRIDGE IN TRIPOLI

With Bainbridge in the war with Tripoli went a full quota of this marine corps. They did the heavy fighting with the Beys and brought victory to the American arms. Again, when Japan insulted the United States, a cordon of these sailor soldiers brought the apology and atonement.

In the Civil war the marine corps rendered service in the blockading fleets and in battle, like Fort Fisher and other coast actions. But their original purpose, that of policing the ships and the sailors against both attack



I'LL FIGHT IF I HAVE TO, AND IF I DO, LOOK OUT.

from the enmity and mutiny on board, had almost passed. They were still a bulwark of defense, but their police work had been usurped by the sailors themselves.

With the coming of the heavy guns, the usefulness of the marine in sea actions was discounted. When two fleets engage in action now, they fight at five miles' distance, throwing tons of projectiles aimed by geometric inventions.

MARINES GUARD NAVAL STATIONS

So in times of peace the United States Marine Corps was relegated to the job of guarding naval stations and naval bases.

In 1908 President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief of the United States army and navy, removed the United States Marine Corps from the complement of our battle-ships and set them to policing naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and to guarding the Panama Canal Zone.

And the marines were called back to their job in the Mexican crisis—5,000 of them were soon on the spot and 3,000 more were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Tampico and Mexico.

GENERAL BARNETT IN COMMAND

Maj.-Gen. George Barnett succeeded Maj.-Gen. Biddle as commandant of marines.

General Barnett, who, was in command of a brigade of 2,000 marines, was recalled to Washington upon the retirement of General Biddle in order that he might assume the duties of commandant of marines. He left

in his place Col. John A. Lajaune, who took a large detachment of marines, consisting of about eight hundred men, to New Orleans, where they remained in camp awaiting orders from the secretary of the navy. These men, under Colonel Lajuane, were embarked upon the Hancock at New Orleans for service in Mexico.

EVERY MAN LIABLE TO CALL

In case of war every able-bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is liable to be called into the service of the United States for war purposes.

About twenty-two million men, constituting a little over 43 per cent of the total male population of this country, are interested in this statement.

An act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, and amended in 1908, commonly known as the "Dick militia law," makes it possible for the president to call into the service of the United States not only the regularly organized militia of the various states, but also the so-called "reserve militia," which constitutes all citizens between eighteen and forty-five.

Section 4 of this law provides that "whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation" or in other contingencies named, "it shall be lawful for the president to call forth such number of the militia of the state or of the states or territories, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary."

DURING THE PRESIDENT'S PLEASURE

Furthermore, it is provided that when the president calls out the militia for such purposes, "he may specify

the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the president."

The use of the language "either within or without the territory of the United States" shows that it is only necessary for the president to decide that there is a possibility of danger from invasion.

Although workingmen's organizations made some protest against the passage of the Dick law at the time and although it has been roundly denounced since on account of the use of militiamen in strikes and labor troubles, the far-reaching character of the law has not been realized by the public generally.

It will be surprising to the ordinary man in the street to know, therefore, that he may be summoned at a moment's notice to join the militia; that he is, in fact, already a reserve militiaman and as such subject to immediate call by the president for service either within or without the territory of the United States!

Not only that, but section 7 provides drastic penalties for failure to obey such summons. After providing that members of the militia, when called out by the president, shall be mustered into the service of the United States and shall thus become regular soldiers "without further enlistment and without further medical examination previous to such muster," this section says "that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself for such muster, upon called forthwith as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court-martial and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct."

LIABLE TO DEATH SENTENCE

In time of war the punishment could thus extend to death.

Section 9, in effect, makes regular soldiers of the militiamen when thus called into the service of the United States. It says "that the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States."

Violation of the articles of war is about the most serious thing that could happen to anybody. Many of the penalties prescribed for such violations call for death in war time and other penalties are very severe.

There is another act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war," the act of 1908, by which a volunteer army could be raised. But the failure of men to volunteer might very readily be followed by the enforced enlistment of citizens under the Dick militia law without the necessity of Congress passing a special act authorizing conscriptions. The Dick law for all practical purposes is itself a conscription act.



MEXICO, A CONTINUOUS MOVING PICTURE OF REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER X

MEDIATION OFFERED AND ACCEPTED

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILI, THE A. B. C. REPUBLICS, OFFER MEDIATION—PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS WITH RESERVATIONS—HE INSISTS THAT WHATEVER MEDIATION MAY RESULT IN HUERTA MUST GET OUT—SENATOR SHERMAN OF ILLINOIS DENOUNCES THE MEDIATION PLAN.

OFFERS of mediation between the United States and Mexico received and accepted by President Wilson on Saturday, April 25, 1914, led to a belief in administration circles, that the formal declaration of war and the sending of an army into Mexico might still be averted.

The belief was not shared either by the army or navy authorities, and it was made plain that preparations for the concentration of a large military force on the Mexican border would proceed, as well as that orders under which the naval forces were acting would not be changed.

OFFER IS SKILFULLY PHRASED

The offer of mediation between the United States and "those forces representing the several elements of the Mexican people," came from ministers plenipotentiary of Argentina, Brazil, and Chili, the signers of the

document addressed to Secretary of State Bryan being Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine representative; Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian representative, and Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the Chilian minister.

These were commonly called the A. B. C. mediators.

The text of the proffer was as follows:

THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

“With the purpose of subserving the interest of peace and civilization in our continent and with the earnest desire to prevent any further bloodshed to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the governments and the people of America, we, the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, duly authorized hereto, have the honor to tender to your Excellency’s government our good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

“This offer puts in due form the suggestions which we have had occasion to offer heretofore on this subject to the secretary, to whom we renew our highest and most distinguished consideration.

“DOMICIO DA GAMA, Brazil.

“ROMULO S. NAON, Argentina.

“EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA, Chile.”

President Wilson’s reply in acceptance of the offer was couched in the following language:

“The Government of the United States is deeply sensible of the friendliness, the good feeling, and the generous concern for the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint note just received from your



"HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL."

excellencies offering the good offices of your governments to effect if possible a settlement of the present difficulty between the Government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister Republic of Mexico.

“Conscious of the purpose with which the proffer is made, this Government does not feel at liberty to decline it.

“Its own chief interest is in the peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republics and their people, and the happiness and prosperity which can spring only out of frank, mutual understanding and the friendship which is created by common purpose.

“The generous offer of your governments is therefore accepted.

“This Government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory and therefore permanent settlement. If you should find them willing, this government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America.

WARNS OF POSSIBLE BREAK

“This Government feels bound in candor to say that its diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it is not possible for it to make sure of an uninterrupted opportunity to carry out the plan of intermediation which you propose.

“It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act to the upsetting of the hopes of immediate peace, but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion.

“We shall hope for the best results within a brief time, enough to relieve our anxiety lest most ill considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace.”

The note of acceptance while agreeing to the suggestion reservedly pointed out that an act of aggression by the military forces of Mexico or hostile demonstrations toward Americans might upset hopes of immediate peace.

The president announced that he had accepted mediation for the following reasons :

1. It offered a hope of peace.
2. It showed the world that we were sincere in the effort to avert war.
3. It might modify the sentiment of South America, hitherto strongly against the United States, even if no practical results came from it.
4. As the United States and Mexico were both signatories of The Hague conventions, it was incumbent on this Government to observe the terms of those conventions.
5. It was imposed upon this Government by the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico, which prescribed that in case of any difference a resort should not be made to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind without recourse to arbitration either by a commission composed of citizens of both countries or by a friendly power.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Prior to the formal acceptance of the mediation proposed there was a conference at the White House between the president, Secretary of State Bryan, Senators Stone and Shively, democratic members, and Senator Lodge, republican member, respectively, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representatives Flood and Cooper of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

At this conference it was determined:

1. That the mediation should not be limited to General Huerta, but should be extended to General Carranza, General Villa, and General Zapata.

2. That, as a condition of the cessation of warlike measures by the United States:

(A) Huerta should be required to resign.

(B) An orderly government should be set up.

(C) Peace and order should be established in Mexico.

(D) That suitable reparation be made for all insults to the American flag.

SENATOR SHERMAN OBJECTS

Immediately after the proposition for mediation became known, Senator Sherman of Illinois declared publicly that he knew the sentiment of the people of the United States to be opposed to any form of mediation except that to be effected by sending an army into Mexico and securing proper redress for the insults and injuries suffered there by the American nation and by Americans as individuals.

The senator said:

“I wouldn’t rebuff these ministers who have made the offer of mediation, because they made it in a kindly spirit, but I am utterly opposed to it.

“The only mediation I favor now is by the army and navy of the United States, with a notice to Huerta that if he doesn’t respect the rights of all nations we will send down half a million men and all the warships we have and all we can build.

“I don’t believe in mediation. I believe in war, now that we have started it. I’ll vote for war as soon as it is put up to me.

“Huerta’s act in refusing to permit noncombatants to leave Mexico is the act of a savage, and he should be treated like a savage.

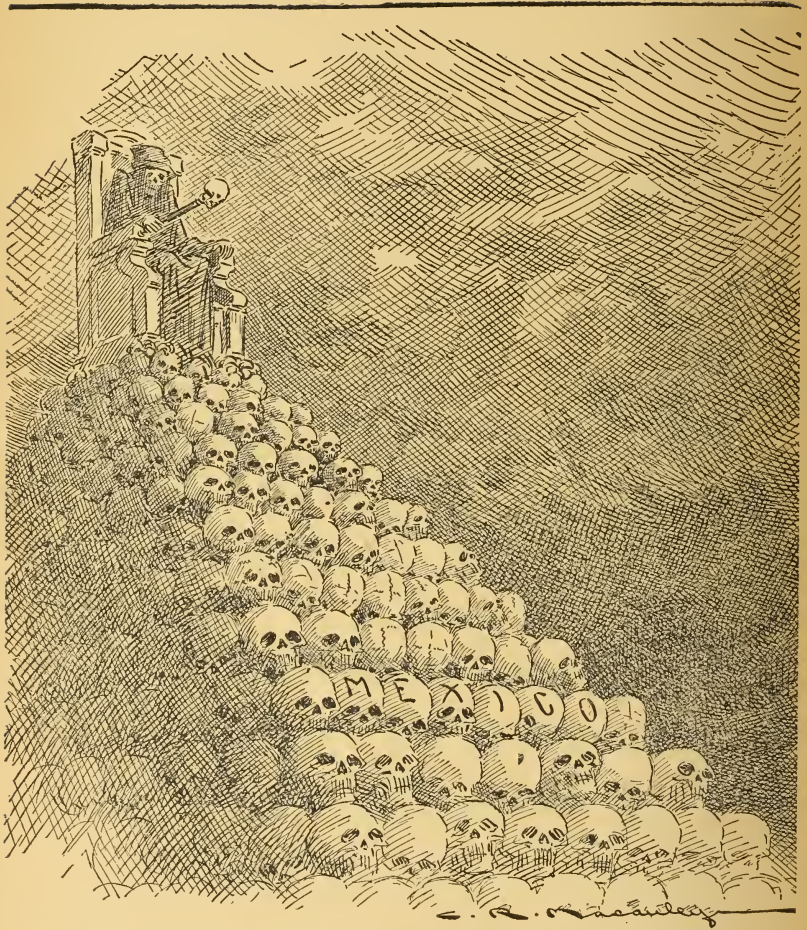
“Our duty is to protect all Americans and Europeans in Mexico. It is the duty of the administration to fight.

“I will never vote for the acceptance of mediation. I am for fight. I am for an army of half a million men. A large army now will save lives.

“I have read a dispatch that the Mexicans refused to permit an American vessel to leave port until a British admiral went on board and hoisted the British flag. That’s a pretty thing to contemplate. Think of an American vessel being unable to sail out under the American flag.

“I’d be amazed if the administration ever presented the mediation plan to Congress.”

Although he did not make it a part of his written acceptance through Secretary Bryan, President Wilson was understood to have imposed one condition upon the mediators—namely, that Huerta must go. That was the only point in respect to Mexico on which Mr. Wilson’s mind was unchangeably made up.



MEXICO, THE RECORD OF THE YEARS.

CHAPTER XI

OUR ARMED FORCES

A REVIEW OF THE RECENT HISTORY OF MEXICO—WHAT HAPPENED TO FRANCISCO MADERO—THE DOWNFALL OF DIAZ—LANDING OF AMERICAN MARINES AT VERA CRUZ—STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN ARMIES AND NAVIES—A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

MEXICO had been in a troubled state since 1910. Up to that time President Porfirio Diaz ruled the country with inflexible severity for a generation. A despot in his methods, he nevertheless kept order and in some degree aided development of the country's resources. But the people revolted against the iron-handed rule of Diaz and they found their leader in the person of Francisco Madero, under whom the country soon flamed into revolution.

DIAZ FORCED TO ABDICATE

In May, 1911, President Diaz was forced to abdicate, and in the following November, Madero was chosen his successor. Madero lacked the governing genius that Diaz possessed. He made the mistake of trying to placate malcontents. The fall of Madero was brought about by his own former adherents. He was assassinated

under suspicious circumstances after the establishment of Victoriano Huerta as dictator. The regime of Huerta was confined to government in a small section of the country, most of the more remote districts being in constant rebellion. In the North the provisional government failed to exercise the slightest control, and the constitutionalists under General Carranza set up an independent administration conducted with some degree of success.

AMERICAN MARINES LANDED

Up to April 22, 1914, American marines had captured the City of Vera Cruz, with prospect of a later invasion of Mexico through a march of American troops to Mexico City. At the time stated, diplomatic relations between the United States Government and the provisional government of Mexico had ceased and the American Congress had authorized President Wilson to use the armed forces of the nation to secure redress for insults to the American flag. The following chronology is self-explanatory:

MEXICAN EVENTS IN 1913

February 9—A pitched battle takes place in the streets of Mexico City between federal troops and the followers of Felix Diaz. General Bernardo Reyes is slain.

February 16—President Taft in note to President Madero reaffirms the policy of non-intervention.

February 18—President Madero is taken prisoner by federal General Huerta; the latter is proclaimed provisional president.



PA HAS HIS OWN PRIVATE VIEWS HELD IN RESERVE.

February 19—Gustavo Madero, brother of the president and former minister of finance, is executed by troops of the new government.

February 21—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson sends his "sincere congratulations" to Huerta. Huerta assures United States Government that Madero will not be executed summarily.

February 22—United States War Department orders 4,000 soldiers to Mexican border.

February 23—President Madero and Vice President Suarez were assassinated. Revolt is started in eleven states against Huerta regime.

February 24—United States announces its policy not changed by murder.

February 27—Huerta asks for the passage of a bill to pardon all political offenders.

March 2—Mexican troops kill sixty prisoners under fugitive law.

March 7—Huerta denies murder of Madero and Suarez.

March 14—Ex-President Porfirio Diaz indorses Huerta regime.

March 30—The Mexican government protests to United States against the shipment of arms across the border.

April 13—Federal garrison at Naco under General Ojeda flees into Arizona and surrenders to American soldiers.

May 9—Huerta declares Ambassador Wilson without diplomatic standing because United States fails to recognize Mexican government.

May 11-25—Federal officers executed by order of the constitutionalist commanders.



THE MOVIE MAN AND GENERAL VILLA—AN EVEN BREAK.

May 16—Huerta is charged in Mexican Parliament with conspiracy, usurpation, and assassination.

May 22—Federal troops are defeated in Coahuila. Everything between Saltillo and Monclava falls into hands of constitutionalists.

June 10—Federal troop train is dynamited and 200 killed.

June 20—Federal troops defeat constitutionalists in two-day battle at Ortiz.

July 16—Ambassador Wilson leaves for Washington to explain Mexican situation.

July 25—Durango falls into hands of constitutionalists.

August 4—Ambassador Wilson resigns Mexican post.

August 7—John Lind is dispatched to Mexico on battleship "New Hampshire" to present President Wilson's plans for mediation and the holding of a popular election for president.

August 8—Huerta announces that Lind will be *persona non grata* unless he comes prepared to recognize existing government.

August 9—General Felix Diaz on way to Japan with special mission from Mexican government.

August 13—Japan refuses to recognize Diaz. Constitutionalists raise siege of Torreon after loss of 3,200 men.

August 27—Huerta rejects President Wilson's "peace plan," and Special Envoy Lind returns to Vera Cruz from Mexico City.

September 16—In a message to the Mexican Congress, Huerta promises an unrestricted popular election for the presidency.

September 27—Diaz is recalled to Mexico for active



"WILL HUERTA EVER RESIGN?"—A POINTED CARTOON OF THE PERIOD.

army service, after his candidacy for the presidency is announced.

October 7—The constitutionalists capture the City of Piedras Negras.

October 10—Huerta seizes and imprisons 110 deputies of the Mexican Parliament who had signed a resolution of warning against him because of the disappearance of a senator.

October 14—Huerta suspends constitutional guarantees and proclaims himself dictator. Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, presents his credentials to Huerta.

October 27—Elections take place in Mexico which are evidently farcical.

November 4—President Wilson sends ultimatum to Huerta, demanding that he retire. Huerta ignores it.

November 12—Premier Asquith announces policy of non-intervention by Great Britain.

November 14—Constitutionalists capture Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa.

November 18—Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas, captured and occupied by the constitutionalists.

November 26—Pancho Villa wins the battle of Juarez.

December 1—Chihuahua is evacuated by the federals and Villa begins his advance toward Mexico City.

December 9—The election results of October 27 are annulled and new elections set for July. Meanwhile Huerta is to retain provisional presidency.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF 1914

January 10—Ojinaga occupied by Villa after a six-day battle. The constitutionalists are now in control of the northern tier of Mexican states.

February 3—President Wilson lifts the embargo on arms, applied to Mexico by President Taft.

February 14—Clemente Vergera, a Texas ranger, is lured across the border by the federals and killed. Texans recover his body.

February 17—William S. Benton, British subject, is killed in Juarez by Fierro, one of Villa's lieutenants. Villa is cleared of blame.

April 3—Torreon is evacuated by the federals after repeated defeats in hard fought battles.

April 7—The constitutionalists move against Tampico and begin the attack.

April 9—Paymaster and boats crew of American marines from the United States Gunboat Dolphin arrested by a Mexican federal officer at boats landing in Tampico.

April 10—Admiral Mayo demands an apology and flag salute.

April 13—Huerta refuses to give the salute demanded by the United States Government.

April 15—A war fleet of twenty-one battleships receives orders to sail for Mexico and to block the Mexican ports if Huerta does not comply with the demand for a salute.

April 19—Huerta again definitely refuses to yield to the demand for an unconditional salute.

April 20—President reads special message to Congress.

April 21—Vera Cruz taken by United States forces after sharp fight. Congress authorizes president to act.

April 22—Huerta suspends all diplomatic relations with the United States. Fighting continues in Vera Cruz.

THE MEXICAN ARMY AND NAVY

have at present largely a paper strength, as a considerable part of the regular army in the north has gone over to the constitutional camp. The official figures on the organization of the army are:

PEACE STRENGTH—107 generals, 6,236 officers, 49,332 men.

WAR STRENGTH—Estimated at from 50,000 to 84,000 of all ranks.

The army consists of 30 battalions of infantry, 18 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 2 regiments of field artillery, and 1 of mountain guns, etc. Each artillery regiment consists in time of peace of four batteries, in time of war raised to six.

The national guard is practically without training or organization and would be very difficult to mobilize.

Mausser rifles (1901 model) are used by the regular infantry and cavalry, but the reserves use the old Remington 1893 model. The artillery is fairly well supplied with Schneider-Canet quick-firing guns. Recently, the Mexican government has made heavy purchases of guns, chiefly rifles, in Japan. Most of the ammunition used is made in Mexican arsenals.

The navy is almost a negligible feature. There were until July five gunboats, but one of these was destroyed recently by the constitutionalists in the harbor of Guaymas.

PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
AND NAVY MARCH 20, 1914

Regular Army—Officers, 4,933; enlisted men, 92,426.
Philippine Scouts—Officers, 180; enlisted men, 5,732.

Militia—Officers, 9,142; enlisted men, 112,710.

Regular Navy—Officers, 3,293; enlisted men, 49,854.

Marine Corps—Officers, 345; enlisted men, 9,921.

Naval Militia—Officers, 615; enlisted men, 7,185.

In the regular army the infantry consists of thirty regiments of three battalions each, and each battalion falls into four companies. The cavalry has fifteen regiments of three squadrons. The field artillery comprises six regiments, each of six batteries; of these two regiments are light artillery, two mountain artillery, one field artillery, and one horse artillery. To each battery are allotted four guns firing a 15-pound shell, and eight wagons.

The militia is a body of voluntary state troops which the president can call out for service within the country or outside of it.

THE VESSELS OF THE NAVY

	Ships
Battleships, First-line	8
Battleships, Second-line	24
Armored Cruisers	10
Cruisers:	
First-class	6
Second-class	3
Third-class	16
Monitors	7
Destroyers	48
Torpedo boats	21
Submarines	27
Tenders	7
Gunboats	30
Transports	5

Supply ships	4
Hospital ships	2
Fuel ships	22
Converted yachts	16
Tugs	45
Special	7
Unserviceable for war.....	21

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THE ATLANTIC FLEET

Battleship	Tons
Wyoming (flagship)	26,000
Arkansas	26,000
Connecticut	16,000
Florida	21,825
Utah	21,825
Delaware	20,000
North Dakota	20,000
Michigan	20,000
South Carolina	16,000
Louisiana	16,000
Vermont	16,000
New Hampshire	16,000
Kansas	16,000
Minnesota	16,000
Idaho	13,000
Georgia	14,948
Virginia	14,948
Nebraska	14,948
New Jersey	14,948
Rhode Island	14,948
Missouri	12,800
Ohio	12,500

Maine	12,500
Illinois	11,552
Wisconsin	11,552
Alabama	11,552
Kearsarge	11,520
Kentucky	11,520
Iowa	11,346
Indiana	10,288
Massachusetts	10,288

ARMORED CRUISERS

Tennessee	14,500
Montana	14,500
Washington	14,500
North Carolina	14,500

CRUISERS

Salem	4,750
Birmingham	3,750
Chester	3,750
Baltimore	4,413

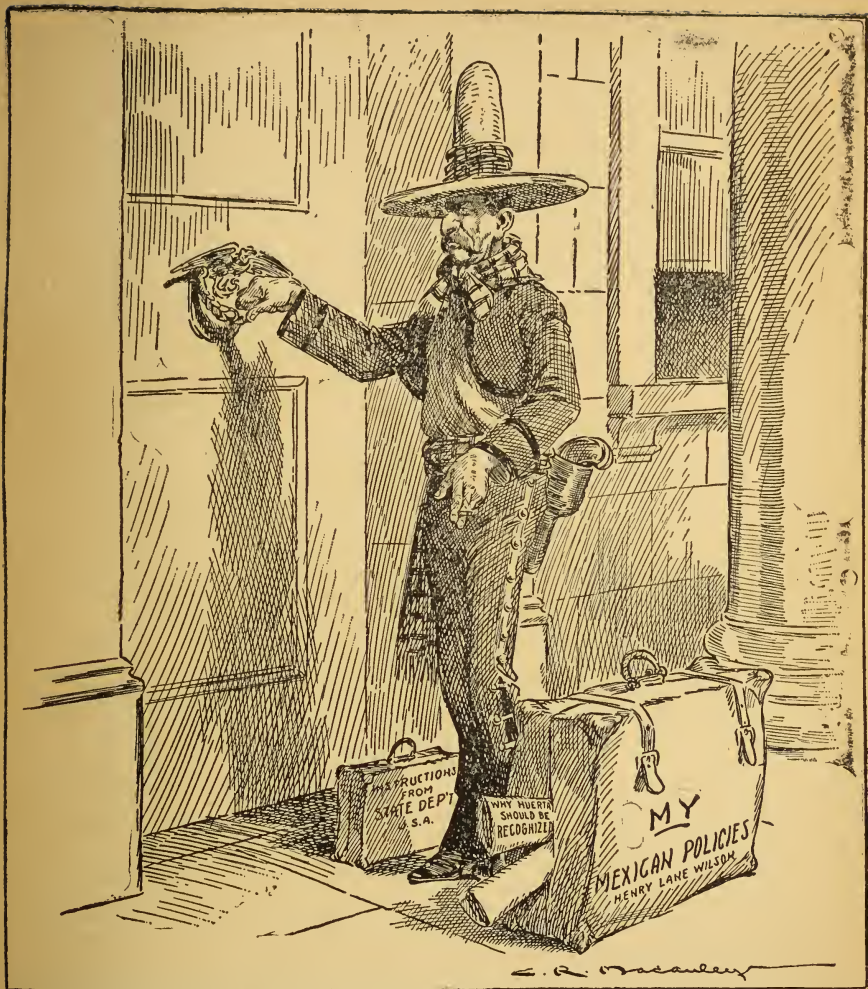
24 Destroyers, 3 Gunboats, 16 Torpedo boats, 10 Submarines, etc.

THE PACIFIC FLEET

varies considerably in size, as vessels are frequently interchanged between it and the Asiatic Fleet. April 18, 1914, the Pacific Fleet included the battleship Oregon, six armored cruisers, five other cruisers, nine destroyers and torpedo boats, and nine submarines.



MEXICO'S LAND LOSSES TO THE UNITED STATES:
 1 AND 3 BY THE WAR; 2 BY THE GODSLEN PURCHASE.



HOW AMERICAN CARTOONISTS LAMPOONED HENRY LANE WILSON, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF BEING PRO-HUERTA IN HIS SYMPATHIES.



CARTOON REFLECTING THE OPINION OF SOME NEWSPAPERS AS TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUERTA.



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STRAWBERRIES—MEXICANS RAISE THEM BY IRRIGATION.



Photograph, Underwood and Underwood

WATER SELLER—YOU BUY ALL YOU GET.



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SOMBREROS—THE MEXICAN NATIONAL HATSHOP.



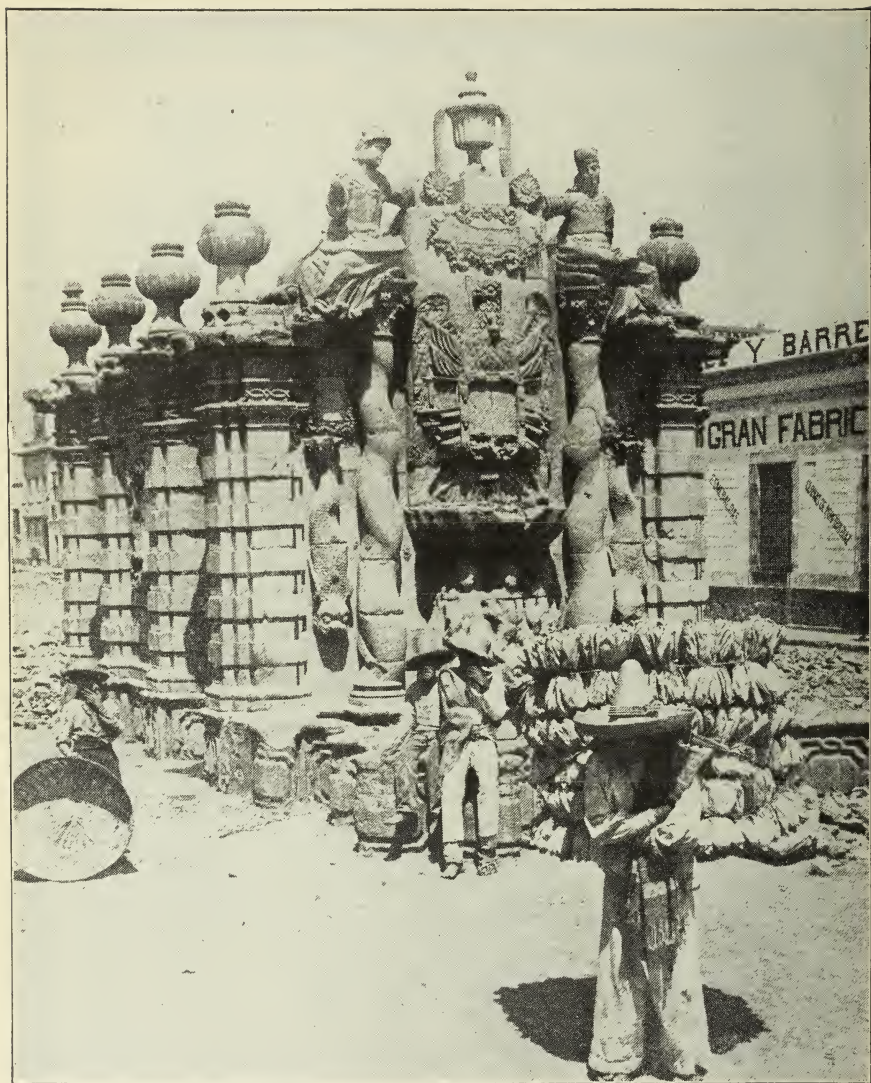
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THE WOMEN AT THE TOWN WELL—AMATLAN.



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THE BRIDGE AT AMATLAN—OF GREAT AGE.



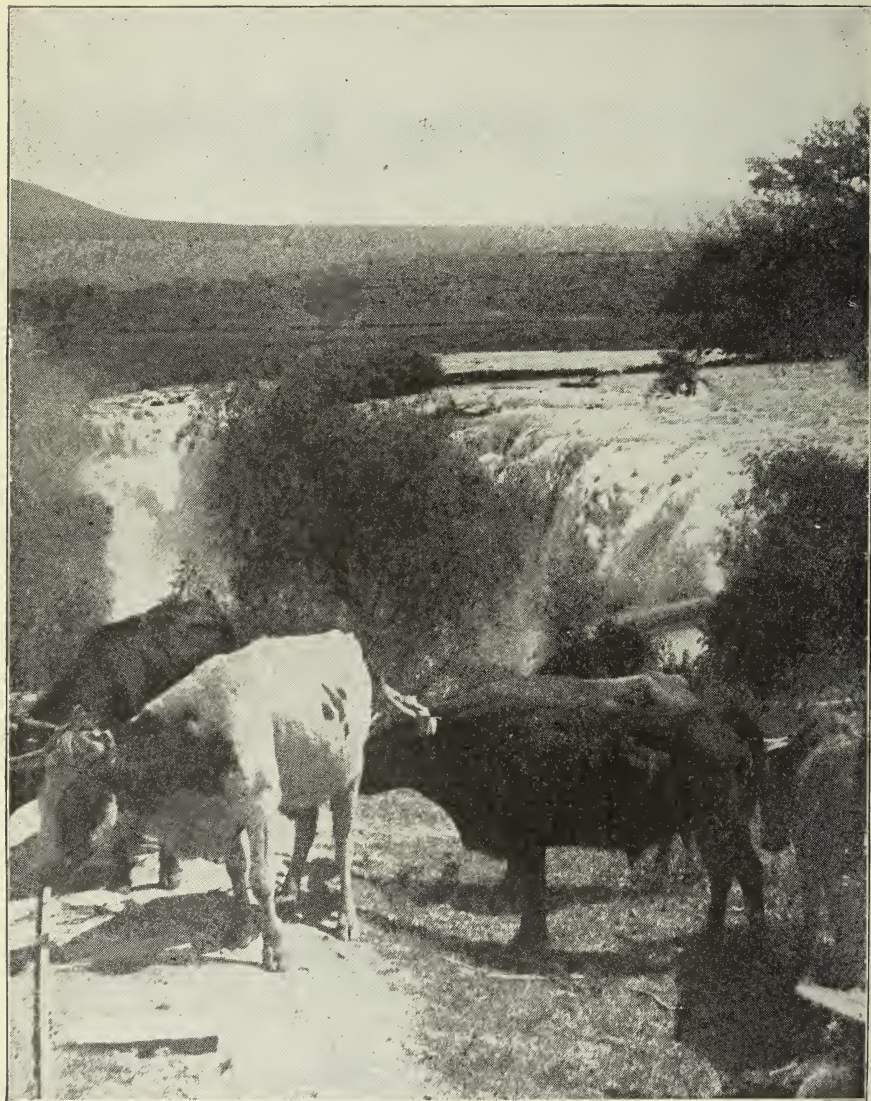
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A SPLENDID FOUNTAIN—CITY OF MEXICO.



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A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN JALAPA—IN SPITE OF WAR.



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JUANACATLAN FALLS—WHERE LOVERS SOJOURN.



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COFFEE BAG MAKING—SANTA GERTRUDIS, NEAR ORIZABA.



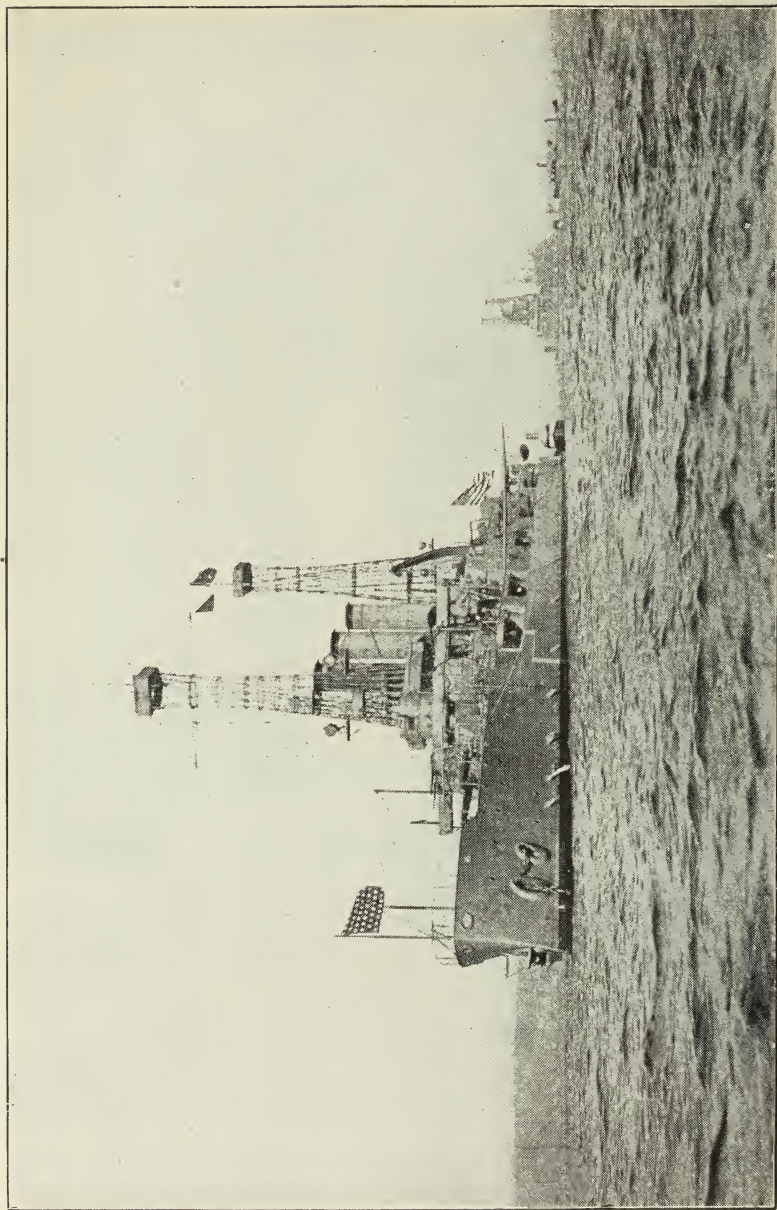
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THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AT GUADALOUPE—LATELY UNDER FIRE.



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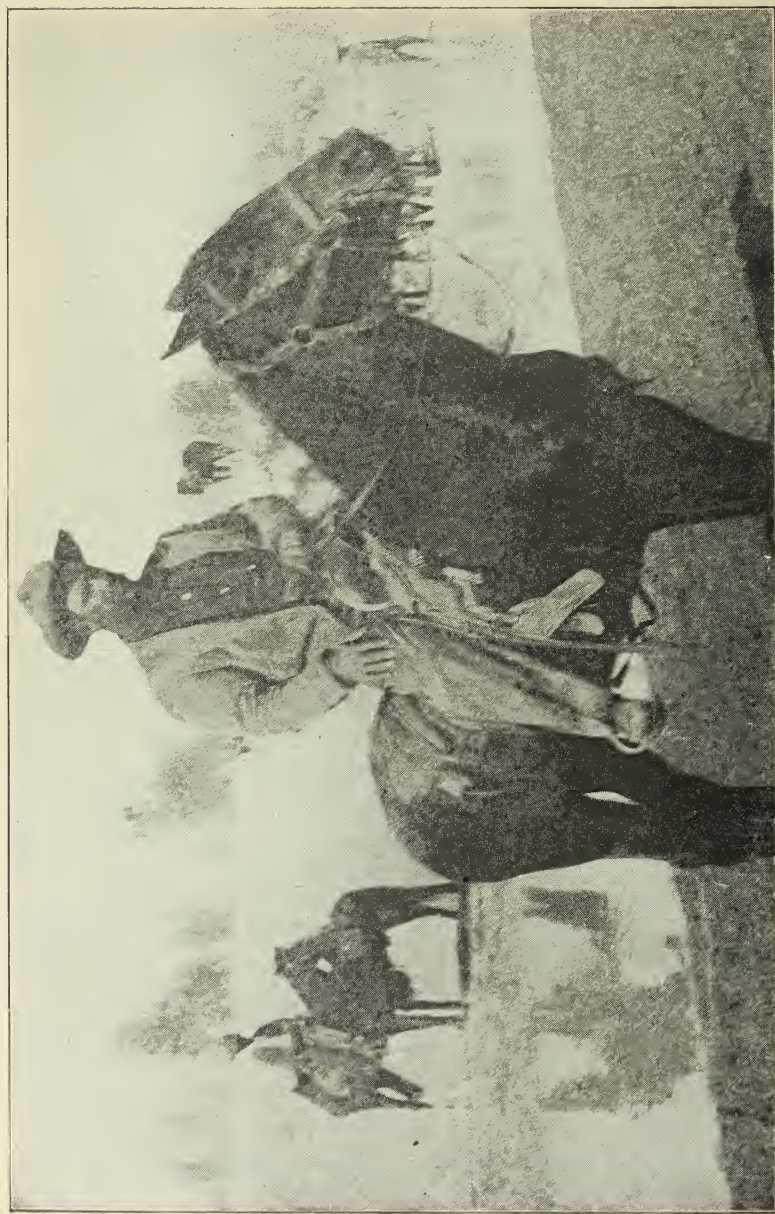
GATHERING PRICKLY PEAR FRUIT—TUNAS.



BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA.



AMERICAN MARINES LANDING FROM BATTLESHIPS.



FEDERAL GENERAL SALAZAR GUARDING OUTPOSTS, CITY OF MEXICO.



HUERTA'S SOLDIERS DEFENDING TORREON.



FEDERAL SOLDIER, AFTER THE BATTLE.

CHAPTER XII

THE READY RED CROSS

THE RED CROSS AMONG THE FIRST ORGANIZATIONS TO BE READY
—FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED TRAINED NURSES PREPARED TO
SAIL AT ONCE—MABEL BOARDMAN'S INTERESTING STATE-
MENT—TAMPICO, THE PLAGUE SPOT OF MEXICO.

ALMOST as soon as the first note of war had been sounded word was sent out that the American Red Cross would be ready to take the field with the troops.

Forty-five hundred of the best trained nurses in the United States were enrolled in this superb body. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the national relief board of the Red Cross issued the following statement:

“Under regulations issued by the secretaries of war and navy, as authorized by Congress, American National Red Cross in time of war becomes part of the military personnel of the army and navy. In practice, this means that the units composing Red Cross are placed in charge of medical officers of the army and navy, have uniforms issued to them and receive pay, allowances and subsistence from military authorities.

READY FOR EMERGENCY

“Only in cases of great emergency are Red Cross workers assigned to duty at the front or on ships of war.

They usually remain in hospitals in the home country, at the base of operations, on hospital ships and along lines of communications of military forces. Such hospitals would be established at Galveston and at some point on the Pacific coast. Probably another hospital would be located at New York. Red Cross would provide nurses and personnel for such hospitals. Work of actual direction of these hospitals and other relief work which might be carried on nearer the scene of operations would be under medical officers of the army and navy.

“In case military operations became extensive and involved a long campaign, there would be large numbers sick as the result of fever and tropical diseases. These would be sent back from the front for care in hospitals established at military bases and in the United States.

“In addition to the 4,500 trained nurses on our rolls and ready for service any time, the Red Cross has a large number of men instructed in first aid, and a corps of hospital orderlies could be promptly obtained. In addition to that we would call upon the Needlework Guild, an affiliated organization, upon federations of women’s clubs, church sewing societies and other such organizations to provide linen supplies for hospitals and ships, which might be necessary for the wounded and sick.

RELIEF BOARD TAKES CHARGE

“The Red Cross war relief board has arranged to meet. It is composed of Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, chairman; Surgeon General Braisted of navy, vice chairman, and a number of other medical officers, physicians, nurses and civilians familiar with work which will have to be done.”

Tampico, the most unhealthy place on the map, was the objective of many of the Red Cross nurses, for there fever and other diseases due to bad sanitation and bad water were expected to run riot in the early stages of the campaign.

TAMPICO A PLAGUE SPOT

Tampico, the storm center of Mexico, in the event of war with the United States, sweats in a humid, unhealthy, heated atmosphere in the southeastern corner of the State of Tamaulipas, at the mouth of the Panuco River.

It was an Aztec city. In 1683 it was destroyed by the pirate Lorencilla and was not rebuilt until 1823. It received the name Santa Ana de Tamaulipas in 1834, and was the scene of a Mexican victory over the Spanish in 1827.

It is a city of some commercial importance and high death rate. Lagoons and rushes, rising out of the blue slime, surround it and invade it when the health authorities sleep.

The population hovers around eighteen thousand, sliding back two hundred or three hundred at intervals as the inhabitants shrivel before an epidemic of yellow fever.

The eastern and poorer section of the town is built on low ground three feet above the river, subject to inundation. The western section is built on high ground 150 feet above sea level, and holds private residences, good water and drainage. The business section is well built, with wide streets, market places and gas and electric lights.



“WELL, IT'S A NASTY BIT OF SEA AND A ROCKY SHORE, BUT IF IT'S A QUESTION OF RESCUE, HERE GOES.”

JUNCTION OF TWO RAILWAYS

It is the junction of two railroads, the Monterey and Gulf line, running north, northwest to Ciudad, Victoria and Monterey, and a branch of the Mexican Central running west to San Luis Potosi. Then there are river boats on the Panuco, plying to the mouth of the Tamazunchale, 135 miles away. Another boat line runs to Tamiahua, on the Texpan canal, a distance of 77 miles. The industries are oil refineries, ice factories, canneries and clothing factories, and a small shipyard.

The exports are oil, mining and grazing products, wood, honey, wool, hemp and silver bullion from San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Torreon and Monterey. It is the coast heart of northeastern Mexico and rivals Vera Cruz as a commercial port.

TO MAKE BEER USERS PAY

The cost of war with Mexico, if war is necessary, would, it was announced, fall on users of beer, tobacco, drugs and on commercial transactions represented by checks, drafts, stock transfers and similar dealings.

This is the usual method of financing a war. It was employed in the Spanish-American war. The beer tax was increased nearly one-third, and the result was smaller glasses of beer. The tobacco tax was increased in about the same proportion, and the tobacco trust took it out of the public by decreasing the sizes of the packages, allowing the price for standard makes to remain the same. The commonest tax, the one noted in commercial transactions, is that on checks. Everybody paying by check had to have a two-cent stamp on the check, and in course of time the check books were issued with

the stamps printed on the checks, and a charge was made for the book to cover the international revenue tax.

The stock exchange transfer was theoretically aimed at rich people transferring valuable properties in stocks. It was successfully evaded by all large firms like Morgan & Co. by various tricks, such as making no official record of stocks bought and sold on the stock exchange. All the nominal sales by margin of such stocks escaped the war tax.

The beer and tobacco tax was easily transferred to the consumers of these articles, and even the tax on checks was handed down to the people who pay the bills. In other words, wars are financed by taxes on the producing public rather than upon the possessors of accumulated wealth.

REVENUES ARE NOW SCANT

The income tax made thoroughly constitutional, afforded an opportunity for financing the Mexican war. During the Civil war a large amount of money was raised by an income tax, no question then being raised as to its constitutionality. A sharply-graduated increase in the income tax has been easily arranged by a brief amendment to the present income-tax law. The administration of such a measure would be simple, since the returns are in and the Government knows who must pay income taxes.

It would be necessary to send notice to those who have paid, that bills are a certain percentage higher, according to the graduated increase which may be made by congressional amendment.

It is impossible to estimate how many billions a war would cost that lasted over a year or two.

CHAPTER XIII

THE WOMEN OF MEXICO

THE WOMEN OF MEXICO—HOW CLASS LINES DIVIDE THEM—
MEXICAN METHODS OF COURTSHIP—THE TRIAL MARRIAGE
POPULAR AMONG PEONS—LOT OF MEXICAN WOMAN A
HARD ONE—COOKING WITH CHARCOAL BRAZIER—HOW
WEALTHY WOMEN LIVE.

THE women of Mexico include some of the most interesting types the world has produced. From the highest to the lowest they are characterized types.

Class lines between the women of Mexico are sharp and distinct.

On one side are the women of the protected class—boasting of Castilian descent, guarded by duennas, garbed in imitation Parisian styles and the Spanish mantilla, and surrounded by all the conventions and customs inaugurated by the Spanish.

Women of this class are never unattended in public. They are always accompanied by elderly women, who, in the United States, would be called chaperons.

One of the customs that still survives is that of “playing the bear” by young men who court them. This consists of a course of “watchful waiting” outside the door or window of a young woman by the chap who has been

smitten. After a lengthy course of this sort of training he may finally be permitted to enter the family circle if he complies with a further course of customs and conventionalities.

“PLAYING THE BEAR” IN LOVE

In Mexico City and some of the larger and more up-to-date places this old Spanish custom has been succeeded by modern drawing-room conventionalities, but it still exists in many places.

The middle-class women—as a class—hardly exist. It is a sharp contrast between the protected woman of the prosperous and the woman of the peon class.

The latter is more primitive. Being, generally, an Indian, her characteristics are quite different, and the system of peonage has held her back so that she has remained in practically the same state for hundreds of years.

She does the hard, manual labor of the household, the same as a North American Indian squaw. She is the commissary department of the army. She is absolutely ignorant, long suffering and faithful to whoever her lord and master may happen to be.

Among a very large part of the peon or “cholo” class, marriages, as we understand them, are unknown. In reality they are “trial marriages.” The cost of a church and civil ceremony is prohibitive, so that generally it is dispensed with. There is a sort of civil contract that may be procured in some sections of Mexico at a very small cost that is frequently used, but is not binding.

MANY OF GREAT BEAUTY

The Spanish-Mexican girl of the protected class often is famous for her beauty and her accomplishments. Her peon sister may be prepossessing in appearance from fourteen to twenty years of age, but, after that, manual labor and hardships age her quickly.

Most peon women are little better than slaves. They accompany their men folks everywhere. Thousands of peons are employed on American railroads in the southwest. These laborers are transported from place to place in long strings of box cars. The women and children are always there, each family making a box car their home. Their only amusement is the inevitable Mexican guitar. They are as fond of bright colors and cheap jewelry as any people in a primitive state.

Altogether the lot of the Mexican peon woman is a hard one, but she seldom realizes this, because she has never known or heard of anything better. Discontent is spreading among the men, but as yet the women merely follow, submissively, without any knowledge of what it is all about.

THE EVER PRESENT FAN

The most effectual and indispensable toilet accessory to the high-caste Mexican woman is the fascinating fan which is seen in every shape, size, style and color.

And a close second to the coquettish fan is the flirtatious handkerchief, which is often made of the most wonderful lace and the finest of fabric.

Ladies do not attend funerals in Mexico, but express their sympathy and regrets in notes of condolence.

One of the most interesting duties which the housewife has to perform in a Mexican city is her marketing. Fruits, vegetables, chickens, etc., can be bought from vendors who go through the streets crying their wares, as well as at the markets.

The early-rising fashion hasn't penetrated the sleepy Mexican country yet. In the morning he who loves his last doze may have it in perfect peace and quiet. The first meal of the day with the high-caste women, as a rule, is coffee or cocoa and bread served in bed. Of course, the servants are up, but they go about as quietly as mice.

BREAKFAST AT NOON

Breakfast is served at noon, and dinner later in the day. After dinner there is the far-famed siesta—or afternoon nap.

The climate seems to demand a rich and highly-spiced diet. The frijola, native beans, chili con carne, tortillas and highly-seasoned soup constitute a part of the daily menu.

Among the poor, women with their children are often found in a single room, an unplastered adobe hut, perhaps. The mother spends most of her time kneeling behind a stone "metale" making "tortillas."

This humble home has little, if any furniture, except for a brick charcoal cooking apparatus and a few rush mats upon which the members of the family sleep at night, upon the floor. The walls are probably ornamented with a gaudy print or two of the Virgin and a number of picturesque little pictures. Somewhere in the kitchen will be found an "estiladera" (water filter), made

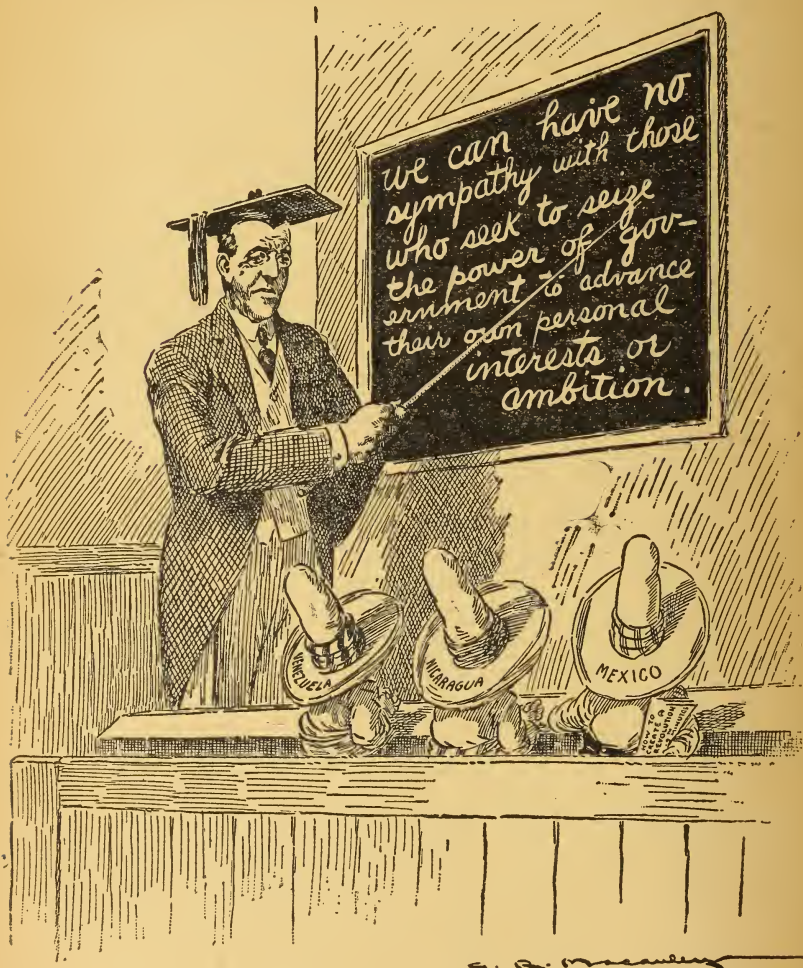
from a porous, volcanic rock peculiar to the country. The water percolates through the pores into a vessel beneath, and it keeps as cold as ice.

HOW MEXICAN WOMEN COOK

An American woman, looking in vain for the stove, sees the "brazieros," a sort of table of brick or tile in which is set an iron grate about a foot square. Upon this a fire of charcoal is built. Underneath is a grate where ashes may be removed. After the fire is kindled with a little kerosene it must be fanned till it blazes up brightly.

In this household it is more than likely that the oldest girl goes out to service. The servant in Mexico knows little about housekeeping as the American knows it. Her favorite scheme of dish-washing is the use of cold water, soap and a piece of hemp rope fiber. She doesn't think of drying them, but leaves them to drain.

The women of Mexico, all classes, are naturally impulsive, kind-hearted, sincere, sociable and most hospitable.



WOODROW WILSON, THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

CHAPTER XIV

THE REAL CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE

HUNGER FOR LAND AMONG THE COMMON PEOPLE THE REAL CAUSE OF REVOLUTION—DIAZ DEADLY RULE OPENED MANY EYES—MADERO POSED AS FRIEND BUT BETRAYED HIS TRUST IN THE CRUCIAL MOMENT—COMMON MEXICAN NOW FIGHTING FOR A HOME FOR HIS CHILDREN.

WHAT precipitated the latest Mexican crisis? Was it the southern lust for a change of rulers? Was it the ebullient spirit of unrest so characteristic of Latin races in America? Or was it a determination on the part of the common people, so long trodden under foot, to have a share of the land that has been monopolized by the so-called land-owning class?

Probably one of the best informed men in the world on this subject is Gutierrez De Lara, who wrote an admirable book several years ago on "The Mexican People—Their Struggle for Freedom." In discussing the cause of Mexican unrest Mr. De Lara said:

"The main issue of the Mexican revolution was land. The man behind the gun—the fighting peon—knows no other issue; neither does the man behind the man behind the gun—the working peon, who keeps his brother in the field.

"The peon, fighting or working, is a man of one idea.

For him life resolves itself into the full personal ownership of a patch of land where he may raise corn, pasture his cow and grow his vegetables. For this he has struggled almost continuously for exactly 100 years, and the last few years of warfare are only the final rounds of a campaign which began with the great-grandfathers of the present generation.

“Again and again, up and down the length and breadth of Sonora. I have cross-examined men in the ranks as to the real motives which prompted them to risk their lives from hour to hour, from day to day, from month to month, under a Villa, a Maytorera, a Carranza.

ANSWER ALWAYS LAND

“The answers were unmistakably uniform and concise—‘land.’”

The heart of the last great revolution found its first pulsation with Madero in the chair. This moment is summed up by Mr. De Lara as follows:

“When the people continued persistently to demand of him (Madero) the restoration of the lands for which they had fought, he endeavored to dupe them by requesting Congress to authorize the ‘Caja Nacionol de Ahorros’—an institution existing only on paper—to raise a loan of \$250,000,000 to buy large tracts of land to be subdivided into small allotments and sold to the people on installments.

“To make the mockery more complete he appointed as a committee to handle the buying and selling of these lands a group of wealthy land owners, many of them his own relatives.

ATTACK ON MADERO

“Francisco Madero lost every trace of his wonted democratic ideals and became, consciously or unconsciously, the mere creature of that same intolerable oppression and exploitation which had provoked the revolution of 1910.

“The people were not slow to recognize the real state of affairs. When the smoke of the revolution cleared away they found that for all their troubles they had changed nothing but a name. The cries of ‘Viva Madero’ became stilled. Then out of the silence of this illusionment and despair there burst forth a new cry, ‘Viva la Tierra! Viva la Constitution’ as, full of a new hope and understanding, they unstacked their rifles and prepared to continue the fight.

“They would fight no longer for a man. Henceforth they never would lay down their arms till they themselves had consummated that economic reorganization they demanded.

“In this clarified attitude of the Mexican people lies the great hope of the present revolution. No man henceforth can ride on their backs into power. They will go forward unwaveringly, irresistibly, until they have established a new social order. They have learned democracy’s great lesson; that the individual cannot assume the functions of the collectivity.”

NO GOOD WORD FOR DIAZ

For Diaz Mr. De Lara can find no good word. The chapters dealing with this ruler of the southern nation are nothing short of vitriolic. Murder of a wholesale

character, unjustified, and robbery by well laid plans have been laid upon the record of the dictator by the author. After relating many incidents of Diaz's oppression, Mr. De Lara says of him:

“These episodes were sufficient to illustrate the nature and method of the Diaz policy in regard to the agrarian democracy. Were one to make a complete compilation of all such episodes during the years 1877 to 1910, it would fill many volumes and constitute the bloodiest record since the Roman ruling class overthrew the slave revolts of Spartacus and decorated the Appain Way with living torches.

“By these methods of despoliation the agrarian democracy of Mexico was reduced to the lowest slavery. More than a million families, averaging at least five members to the family, and consequently at least a million small traders, craftsmen dependent upon the custom of these families, a total of 6,000,000 working persons, at least, were torn from independent modes of livelihood to become peons of no more than fifty big land-owning families and corporations.”

DICTATOR'S AIDS “SINISTER”

“Barbarous Mexico” was created through Diaz and his body of advisors—Scientificos, as they called themselves.

“No account of the Diaz regime could be complete without some reference to the sinister group of able men who guided his policies, well known in recent times as the ‘Scientificos.’ These men ruled the country and directed the vast predatory operations upon the lands

of the agrarian democracy, upon the public resources and the national treasury.

“There was not a profitable enterprise in all Mexico in which they failed to take a hand. These were the men who, with the assistance of Diaz, created ‘Barbarous Mexico’ and the bloody revolution of 1910.”

Through Madero’s downfall and the revolution led by Huerta the author finds an opportunity to bring the United States in the controversy and utilizes that opportunity to criticise this country for its various attitudes toward the Mexican situation.

WHO HUERTA MEN ARE

“The force behind Felix Diaz, comprised all the worst elements of the old regime. Three months before his cuartelazo in Mexico City Felix Diaz started a premature uprising in Vera Cruz.

“On that occasion the Mexican press and various reputable organs in both England and the United States charged Weetman D. Pearson, better known as Lord Cowdray, with placing \$15,000,000 at his disposal for this purpose, and the charge has not been refuted.

“At the firing of the first shot the American press, as if in answer to a preconcerted signal, made a tremendous final effort to stampede the American people into demanding intervention. President Taft again dispatched fresh troops to the border and ordered American gunboats to cruise off the Mexican coast. He still professed himself averse to intervention, although proclaiming that if Congress should authorize him to intervene he would do so.

H. L. WILSON ASSAILED

“But the vigorous middle class revolt which marked 1912 had just culminated at that time in the election of Woodrow Wilson to power; and Congress gauged the temper of the country too well to make any such request. Again the policy of intervention fell before the awakened social sense of the people.

“Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador to Mexico, however, broke every tradition of diplomacy and brought disgrace upon the United States by making scarcely an effort to conceal his personal interest in the triumph of the Felicista cause. His ill-advised message to President Taft urging the recognition of the Huerta government while the blood of the murdered Madero was yet warm on the ground shocked American decency to the depths. In short, all the elements, both American and Mexican, which worked together with Porfirio Diaz to wreck the Mexican democracy of the restoration and create a ‘barbarous Mexico’ rallied to the support of Felix Diaz.

“It is not supposed that the late President Madero viewed with indifference the ill-concealed alliance of the United States with his enemies or the unfriendly attitude of President Taft. Indeed, from the day of his accession to the presidency he regarded United States intervention in Mexico as a daily probability, and he shaped his foreign policy accordingly.

FORCED MADERO TO JAPAN

“No more severe criticism of the short-sighted policy of the United States toward Mexico could be made than

is to be found in the simple fact that Francisco Madero in order to checkmate that policy was compelled to throw himself into the arms of Japan.

“Not only did Madero enlist the ardent support of the South American republics in the cause of Mexico’s inviolability, but he entered into negotiations with the Japanese minister in Mexico City for a close offensive and defensive alliance with Japan to checkmate United States aggression.

“The consummation of these negotiations undoubtedly was prevented only by the cuartelazo of Felix Diaz. How far they had progressed may be gleaned from an incident related by one who was the intimate friend and confidential adviser of Madero throughout his political career.

SECRET ALLIANCE FORMED

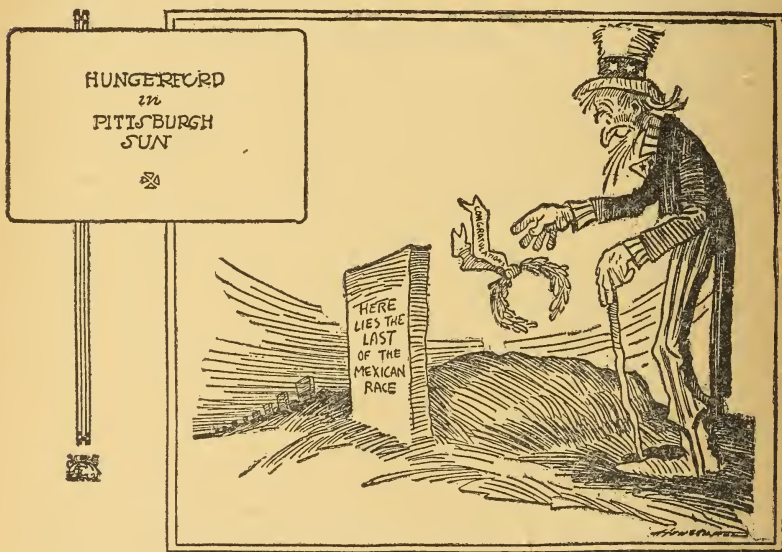
“When, during the fateful twelve days’ battle in Mexico City, a rumor of American intervention more alarming than usual was communicated to Madero, he replied coldly that he was thoroughly anxious for that intervention, for he was confident of the surprise the American government would receive in discovering it had to deal with Japan.

“Such an alliance would have been fraught with infinite disaster to the Mexican people. Japan, in return for her protection, must have demanded inevitably and received not only large land concessions but full economic privileges for her subjects in Mexico.

“Japanese immigration on a vast scale would have followed, and the Mexican people would have found themselves quietly inundated, dispossessed and finally econom-

ically controlled by an aggressive alien race irresistibly competent in arms and commerce.

“The fact that the Mexican common people indorse this policy of Madero and prefer to encounter the manifest evils of a Japanese alliance rather than retain the integrity of their country under the sufferance of the United States shows to what disastrous extremes the policy of the American plutocracy has driven them.”



PACIFICATION A LONG JOB.

CHAPTER XV

A FEW SIDELIGHTS ON ZAPATA

SIDELIGHTS ON EMILIANO ZAPATA WHO HAS KEPT MEXICO GUESSING SINCE THE MADERO REVOLUTION SUCCEEDED—KNOWN AS THE “BLOODY ATILLA OF THE SOUTH”—ZAPATISTS SUPPOSED TO HAVE TAKEN A PRICE TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS—THE LEADER CALLED A BRIGAND.

JOHAN A. AVIRETTE, who traveled all over Mexico, is one of the men best entitled to be heard on the subject of Zapata and his campaigns.

Emiliano Zapata has been in the field with varying activity ever since the Madero regime came to an end, and he is variously referred to as the “bloody brigand” or “Atilla of the South.”

Mr. Avirette left Mexico City by train to get a glimpse of the Zapatistas on the Western edge of the Mexican tableland. He traveled with General Ambrosio Figueroa, governor of the state of Morelos. His conversation with General Figueroa is illuminating. It is given in Mr. Avirette's own language:

GENERAL FIGUEROA'S VIEWS

“I engaged the General in conversation and found that he was a very intelligent man, as well as possessed

of a frank and charming manner. We swapped soldier yarns, and then I steered the talk around to the Zapatist revolution. Here the General gave me an absolute surprise, for he said: 'Emiliano Zapata is not the blood-thirsty bandit that the property-owning class affect to believe. He is full of ideals and believes in himself and his cause as strongly as Madero formerly believed in his. The people of his State are with him to a man, and the suppression of Zapatism is a giant's job.'

"Why, General," said I, surprised, "I thought you and he were bitter personal enemies. It is so reported in the city."

"The report is correct," said the General grimly. 'I fight my enemies and do not lie about them. I leave that to the political scum of the city.' "

"What is the real reason that Zapata is in arms?" I now asked.

WHY ZAPATA TOOK UP ARMS

"His reasons are mixed, like those of most men,' was the answer. 'Zapata wanted to become Governor of the State that he wrested from the Diaz crowd. When this was denied him, he became angered. Now, while his prime motive is defeated—personal ambition, there is no doubt whatever that the man really desires that the lands of the Indian Poblanos (village dwellers) be returned to them. The great land barons of this country are at heart the same predatory rich that you have in your own, and their consciences are not overly worn with use. Under the Spanish viceroys a certain village would own, communally, all the lands within a league of the church door. These lands have fallen gradually into

the hands of the moneyed class, by rightful and proper purchase in some instances, through legal chicanery in others. The unschooled Indians were often induced to sign legal documents on some pretext—documents that they could not read or understand—then were later told that they had signed away their property rights. With a potentially brave people this can have but one outcome in the long run.'

AMONG THE RED SHIRTS

"When we puffed into Tres Marias, on the summit, I saw the first physical fringe of the revolution. Two hundred of the Guerrero volunteers, who are nicknamed the 'Colorados' (Reds), were lined up to do honor to the General, who was their commander-in-chief. As I saw their brilliant red shirts, I understood that they were not named from their red deeds, but because of their red shirts. The General explained to me that he had uniformed his men in this manner to keep other bodies of soldiery from shooting into them. 'They are all pure Indians,' said he, 'and at first the rurales and line soldiers used to take them for Zapatistas. After losing men this way, I gave them the red shirt—of which they are very proud.'

"As the train pulled out for the long downhill run to Cuernavaca, some one ran out on the track behind us and shouted and gesticulated.

"What is it, General?" I asked.

"The Zapatistas are somewhere on the downhill line, between here and Cuernavaca,' he replied, 'and as I have only four guards on the train, they may get after me.'

“This was serious news. If General Figerio fell into their hands he would get short shrift. I myself was dressed in khaki, and if the train were held up in some deep cut of these terrible lava flows, I was more than certain to be mistaken for a Governor and filled with lead. After pleasantly chewing on this cud for a few minutes, I asked the General if he had a spare rifle and an extra belt of cartridges.

“He grinned appreciatively and passed over the military flute and a few notes—I guess the belt held not less than fifty shining Mauser cartridges. After I got hold of the rifle I felt better.

SCARED A MEXICAN DUDE

“The travel in our coach was very light, only eleven persons in the car. Cars bound for Mexico City would be jammed full of anxious haciendados and their families—fleeing from the wrath to come. With us were two German-looking young ladies, a diminutive and oiled darling of a Mexican dude, a native newspaper correspondent, the General’s aid, the General, myself and the four soldiers.

“About this time he-of-the-oiled-locks was the most important figure on the scene, and was really doing himself proud. He preened his fine feathers, cooed and strutted. But when we seven potential fighters opened the car windows and began building bullet-stopping barricades out of the cushions of the car seats, Adonis immediately had a serious change of face.

“‘What was the trouble—were we to be attacked?’ he asked. The General said dryly that it was very likely. At this brutal speech, poor Adonis went all white, then

remembering that the ladies would think ill of his courage if he showed any diminution of gallantry, he rallied and offered valiantly to protect them. The more humorous-eyed of the young ladies forgot her alarm at the ludicrous appearance of the strutting little midget, and broke into laughter.

MADE THE LADY LAUGH

“I was grateful to her for that laugh. It was just what I needed; for I had been a bit nervous myself. The four soldiers were stolidly impassive, and were evidently picked men. The General positively shone.

A NERVY ENGINEER

“The American conductor on our train was just what the doctor ordered. He pushed his train down the hill ahead of time and told his engineer to keep his whistle quiet. He got into the little station on the half-way turn of the hill twelve minutes ahead of time, and I am positive because of this good headwork we escaped actual attack. The train slid rapidly down the long hill with but little noise, shot out around the sharp curve near the station, and was gone before the surprised enemy had a chance to collect their wits. The Zapatistas had counted on the train stopping, as usual, on schedule time. They were so dumfounded at a train that wouldn't whistle that they did not fire a shot at us, and we skidded around the next curve, and out of sight. I remember wondering if the engineer would be able to hold his train on that grade and at that pace—but he did it. As we slowed up, some two thousand yards farther

down, one of the Zapatistas took a pot-shot at us. They are not good marksmen as a rule, even under the most favorable circumstances; so the fellow probably hit the State of Morelos in a safe place—some half mile behind us.

SALGADO'S DOUBLE DEALING

“When the conductor had been offered a colonelcy in the Rurales, and all the seats put back in their right places, we became normal once more. The General told me that he was going to resign his governorship at once, so that he could take the field against Salgado. Jesus Salgado is a colonel of volunteers, who first rose in arms to aid the cause of Madero against General Porfirio Diaz. He was an impartial man evidently, for he then rose against Madero and ‘pronounced’ in favor of Zapata. This time he was captured, foot, horse, and dragoons, by General Figerio himself, who pardoned him and his men and restored them to their first status as bona fide Maderists. But later, while in garrison at Taxco, Salgado again deserted and took up battle for Zapata. As the General had stood sponsor for Salgado, guaranteeing his future good conduct to Madero, he was naturally very angry at the defection and treachery. He assured me that he would rest neither day nor night until he had Salgado facing a firing squad behind some village church.

“The General left us at Cuernavaca, and somewhat later I alighted at Puente de Ixtla.”

CHAPTER XVI

CARRANZA TURNS ABOUT

GENERAL CARRANZA'S EFFORTS TO BLOCK MEDIATION—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FINDS FORMER ADHERENT OF AMERICAN POLICY UNWILLING TO AGREE—VILLA'S STATEMENTS OF INTENT TO ADHERE TO AMERICAN PROGRAM DESPITE CARRANZA DOUBTED—COMPLICATIONS THAT MADE THE MEDIATION PROGRAM A DIFFICULT ONE.

BEFORE efforts at mediation in the United States—Mexican difficulty had proceeded far, it was found that the devious methods of the Constitutionalist leader, Carranza, were likely to prove a dangerous obstacle to any effective agreement.

It became known immediately after General Huerta had announced his acceptance of the offer of mediation made by Argentine, Brazil and Chili, that Carranza would interpose objections to the plan because it would involve a compromise with Huerta, whose pretensions Carranza declared did not entitle him to the dignity of such recognition.

CARRANZA BLOCKS NEGOTIATIONS

Carranza's answer to the diplomatic note of the three governments asking him to subscribe to the mediation

plan drew forth a reply which declared that the Constitutionalist chief "was not inclined to give countenance to a proposal which would strengthen the position of Huerta."

Simultaneously it was announced that the United States government anticipated a probable abandonment of Carranza by his first lieutenant, "Pancho" Villa, in case that Carranza persisted in efforts to embarrass the negotiations.

Assertions declared to be based on authentic information were telegraphed from Washington on April 29, to the effect that Villa had made a proposition to Washington with regard to the use of his forces against Huerta and "all who opposed the peaceful mission of the United States." Other statements said to emanate from Villa's camp direct gave the lie to these sanguine dispatches and insisted that Villa had rejected tentative overtures from American governmental sources—that he would fight under Carranza as he had done in the past and would resist any American invasion of Mexican territory.

ADMINISTRATION KEPT SILENCE

No authoritative pronouncements on the subject were to be obtained from administration sources but it was generally credited that the government had encountered a serious obstacle to smooth working of the mediation plan.

The plan itself was:

That the United States drop all military movements directed toward Mexico.

That Huerta cease all military movements of whatever character, either against the United States or the Constitutionlists.

That Huerta, Carranza and Zapata be requested to designate representatives to confer on ways and means to bring an end to the strife among the Mexican people.

Such a conference, it was recognized, would necessitate at least a temporary suspension of hostilities. It was the same plan, in effect, as that which had been submitted by President Wilson six months previously in his special instructions to Commissioner John Lind, wherein it was stated that a satisfactory settlement seemed to be conditioned, among other things, on "an immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, and a definite armistice, solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed."

The United States, to show the entire willingness of its government to stop warlike operations, instructed Rear Admiral Fletcher and Brigadier General Funston not to advance the lines occupied by their forces. Rear Admiral Mayo was also ordered to withdraw his squadron from Tampico.

HUERTA'S BEHAVIOR CORRECT

Up to the beginning of the mediation negotiations General Huerta had not been guilty of overt acts against Americans other than the firing by his soldiers upon the American patrol at Laredo. Also General Maas at Vera Cruz merely resisted the landing and advance of American marines through the streets of that city.

But with Carranza a more serious situation developed. Carranza realized that peace between the United States and Huerta would be to his disadvantage. It was recognized that he was making desperate efforts to capture and hold Tampico in order that he might be able to secure arms and ammunition from Europe. The wily

chief of the Constitutionals, while he admitted that the success of the Constitutionalist cause up to the time mediation was proposed was due largely to the aid and countenance of the United States, declared that he considered the aid of the American government less vital in the mediation stage than it had been when he was penned up in Sonora. Peace between the United States and Huerta, he declared, would not benefit him, and he considered it his duty to act with all possible expedition in order that when Huerta became ready to resume fighting, he would be compelled to take the offensive while the Constitutionals could assume the defensive.

BOTH HOSTILE TO AMERICA

The belief in administration circles was that in case mediation failed both Huerta and Carranza would fight against the United States.

In Huerta's note of acceptance addressed to the representatives of the A, B, C governments, he said that his willingness to listen to mediation proposals was due to "the ties of blood uniting Mexico with the rest of Latin America." Under the circumstances, he deemed it advisable to listen to the suggestions for peace.

The full text of the note was not made public by the negotiators, but it was declared that Huerta had referred to "the unprovoked attack made by the United States upon the sovereignty and territory of Mexico" and indicated that it was a matter concerning not only Mexico but all the other Latin American countries. He added that he was convinced the interests of Mexico would not be sacrificed by the negotiations.

HUERTA'S COUNTER PROPOSALS

It also became known that Huerta had suggested the propriety of inviting Great Britain, Germany and Spain, three European countries which had recognized him, to officially participate in the mediation proceedings. Huerta urged that the six representatives thus provided should select the representative of another and neutral power to act as referee in the dispute.

At this stage of the negotiations it was pointed out by a cabinet officer that General Huerta had really not much left to mediate, since the United States held Vera Cruz, his only eastern seaport which had not been cut off from Mexico City by the Constitutionalists. Villa, it was asserted, was ready to move on Mexico City immediately, Zapata was harassing the Federalist forces in the South and Huerta lay between three fires. He dared not deflect too many of his men from the route between Mexico City and Vera Cruz because of his fear of a sudden attack by the United States. A sidelight on the seizure of Vera Cruz was shed by the further statement that no attack would have been ordered except that knowledge reached the Washington authorities of a cargo of arms and ammunition aboard the Ypiranga sufficient to have enabled Huerta to prolong his resistance for several weeks or even months. It was the prospect of Huerta's gaining 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 240 rapid fire guns that caused the orders to seize Vera Cruz and prevent the landing of Ypiranga's cargo.

VILLA WARNED HIS MEN

On the evening of April 29 it was credited in Washington that Villa had told his men to guard against any

overt act against Americans, adding that if the Constitutionalists should break with the United States the northern states of Mexico would be the first territory seized by the American forces, whereas friendliness with the United States assured the retention by the Constitutionalists of all lands they had conquered.

NEIGHBORLY CONFIDENCE

The tales of violence to Americans, and the destruction of their property, that came from all parts of Mexico conveyed far more than a disregard for human rights on the part of some Mexicans. It is not natural for any man to quarrel with a friendly neighbor. Americans have been in Mexico, but not of Mexico. They have gone there for the purpose of exploiting the country. They have bargained with those who exploited the Mexicans before them, they have fraternized with them, and they have in every way held themselves aloof from the people at large. They have received big wages in companies that have paid big dividends, while the peon has continued to live at the point of bare subsistence. The time of reckoning came. The revolution pitted the peon against the aristocrat; and the moment civil authority was withdrawn, the stored-up wrath of the despised laborer was visited upon the head of the arrogant foreigner. Those who would receive justice in time of strife should accord justice in time of peace.

CHAPTER XVII

WHY MEXICANS DISLIKE AMERICANS

THE INBORN HATRED FOR A "GRINGO"—WHY MEXICANS DIS-
LIKE AMERICANS—WE FEEL OURSELVES SUPERIOR AND
SHOW IT—THE MONROE DOCTRINE CONSIDERED ARROGANT
—CALL US LAND PIRATES.

THERE is no disguising the fact that Mexicans do not like Americans. This is particularly true of the educated class which has most to lose from possible outside interference with the tenure of their land.

The Latin is by nature ceremonious. The Anglo-Saxon is by nature abrupt. The two manners do not assimilate and the natures of the two peoples are as different as their manners. For instance, the Latin, if he ever forgets his polite habits long enough to be frank with an American, will tell him that he objects to the attitude which assumes American civilization to be superior to any other civilization on the face of the globe, and he abhors the spread-eagleism of the Yankee traveler.

AMERICANS TOO HIGH-HANDED

A good many Americans who have gone into Mexico with the avowed object of showing the "greasers" how to run a country, how to develop the resources of Mexico,

and how to establish a stable government, are not of the type most flattering to the nation they represent, and many of them fail in their private enterprises, a matter of no heartfelt sorrow on the part of the Mexican.

In Mexico all men with money to spend are classed as representative Americans. Anything said by a "representative American" that is considered discourteous from the Mexican point of view, rankles and grows in importance as time elapses, instead of being forgotten the next day as is the common habit among less punctilious races.

One trait of Mexican character that oppresses the hurry-up American is his devotion to the siesta. The American business man desiring to do business with Mexicans who begins by trying to abolish the siesta finds himself in difficulties at once. It is just as much a part of Mexican life to lie down in the afternoon as it is a part of American life to go to bed at night.

NO CONSIDERATION FOR CUSTOMS

The only successes made by Americans in Mexico have been made as the result of consideration for Mexican habits and customs which are as fixed and immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. At least it is certain that they cannot be changed in a day or a year or even a century.

The American's effort to reform everything he comes in contact with is a constant source of complaint against the inhabitants of the Northern republic. The Mexican is apt to tell you, if you succeed in gaining his confidence, that the American visitor will attempt to reform his housekeeping methods for him fifteen minutes after the

introductions have taken place. And if the Mexican wants to be nasty about it, which he seldom does, he will contrast his own housekeeping methods with those of the American's he has visited in his travels, quite to the disadvantage of the latter.

ENGLISH ARE MORE CAREFUL

The English, even more brusque than Americans by national habit, soften their methods of address when dealing with Mexicans, and by longer experience in trading with Latin races, perhaps, manage to avoid giving the offense that the American often does give.

But aside from the conditions above mentioned there are racial antagonisms that are extremely difficult to reconcile. The American as well as the Englishman and German are considered by Mexicans and for that matter by other Latin races to be lacking in the ordinary observances of polite society. The Mexicans delight in metaphor. The American believes in going straight to the point. The Mexicans delight in composing graceful sentences. The American is blunt. In short we are different in every way from the Mexican and he hates us for it. We are different in every way from the Mexican and we hate him for it.

NO USE FOR SKYSCRAPERS

When Americans point with pride to the skyscraper cities of their immense country, the Mexicans shrug deprecatingly and whisper of Paris, Berlin, London or Madrid. The traveled class is well versed in knowledge of European cities and they consider American efforts to excel as city builders with pitying shrugs.

American governmental representatives in Mexico have been unfortunate in failing to secure the good will of the people to whom they were accredited. It is common enough to hear the complete record of a political appointee to consular duty discussed in a Mexican club, for the punctilio of the country demands that Mexican gentlemen shall know something of the social standing at home of the representatives sent them by the United States.

Of course the Mexicans hate Americans because of Texas. The loss of Texas was a hard blow to Mexico and the United States is blamed for that without a possibility of any change in this conviction of American guilt.

TOOK ADVANTAGE OF WAR

The Mexicans say that we took advantage of the difficulties of Mexico in the war of 1847 and conquered her because at the time she was divided against herself. Not only are Americans accused of having been the evil geni of Mexico in the past, but the protestations made by President Wilson of American good faith meet with only incredulous smiles from men who have learned the story of Texas from Mexican instruction.

Throughout the republic it is believed that America covets Lower California and is only deterred from a campaign of invasion through fear of foreign complications.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Mexican Republic belief is rampant that Americans are exploiting them and their country. They do not take kindly to the ownership of so many of their sources of wealth by American capitalists. For this condition of affairs they blame Porforio Diaz.

CHAPTER XVIII

EVENTS IN MEXICO

STIRRING EVENTS SINCE THE RETIREMENT OF DIAZ—THE INSIDE STORY OF MADERO'S ASSASSINATION—SECRET OF HUERTA'S POPULARITY WITH THE MASSES—CONSIDERED A BRAVE MAN PERSONALLY AND IDOLIZED BY THE MILITARY FORCES—RECENT HISTORY.

THE secret of General Huerta's popularity with the soldiers of Mexico was a widespread faith that existed long before he became dictator, in the general's fearlessness and wisdom. His defiance of the United States greatly strengthened his hold on the imagination of the people. It was frequently to be heard during negotiations that followed Special Commissioner John Lind's arrival in Mexico that Huerta would both outwit and outfight the United States as became necessary.

In order to understand Huerta's hold on the Mexicans it is perhaps as well to review the events of principal importance in Mexico since 1876 when General Porfirio Diaz became president and established order after fifty years of continuous revolution.

Diaz was a disciple of Benito Juarez, the Mexican patriot. He took a foremost part in defeating the forces of Maximilian. In 1872, after the death of Juarez, he

headed a revolution against Lerda de Tejada. Defeated, and compelled to seek refuge in the United States, Diaz returned to Mexico in 1876, and raised an army in Oaxaca. Sweeping away opposition, he marched to the capital and assumed the presidency. When installed, his power became supreme, and he ruled Mexico until 1911. Surrounded by able men, Diaz succeeded in establishing a military dictatorship under the forms of democracy.

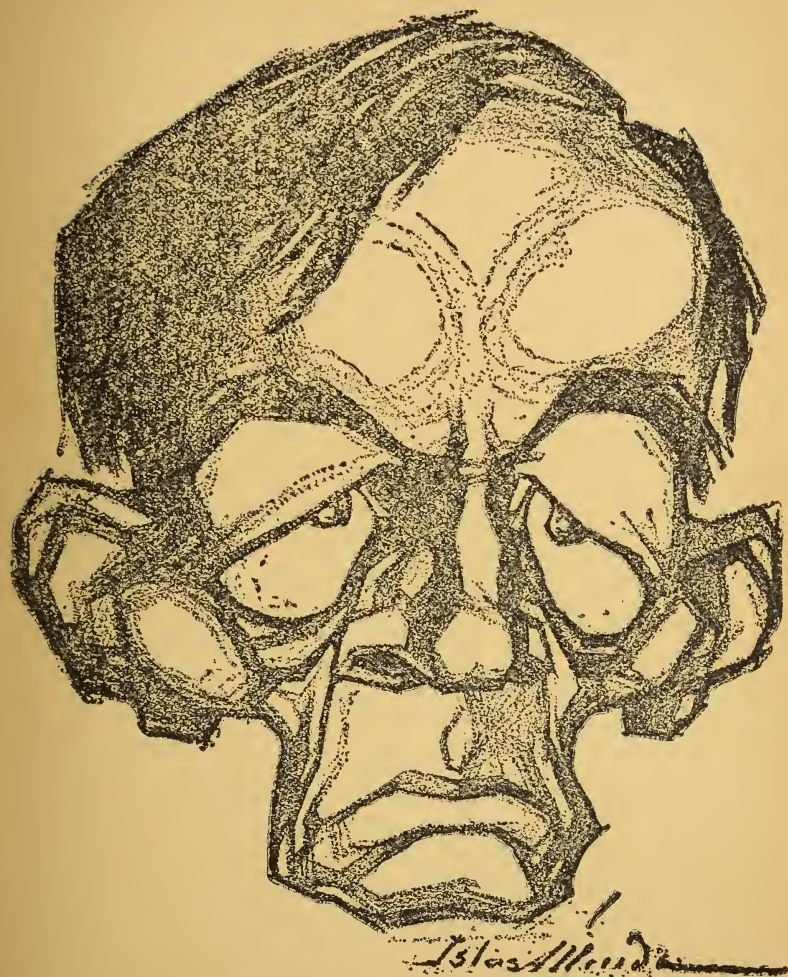
MADERO BECAME A CANDIDATE

In 1910 Don Francisco Madero astonished Mexico by appearing as a presidential candidate in opposition to Diaz. He was of one of the wealthiest Mexican families. In appearance he was a timid-looking man; but whenever he spoke he convinced his hearers that he had courage.

Madero introduced American electioneering methods. He travelled delivering speeches, and openly denounced the Diaz administration. This plain speaking gave him a large following, and it stirred the Diaz government into activity. While speech-making at Monterey in northern Mexico, Madero was arrested on a charge of sedition. He was sent to the state prison at San Luis Potosi, but after remaining there for a short time he was released.

DENOUNCED SEÑOR LIMANTOUR

In January, 1911, Madero issued a proclamation in Chihuahua denouncing Diaz and calling for the overthrow of the tyrant's rule. He made charges of corrup-



A MEXICAN CARTOON OF JOHN LIND.

tion against Señor Limantour, the Minister of Finance, and other members of the cabinet. Madero's promises of free land and high wages were sufficient to start a revolution in northern Mexico, and to incite the ignorant peons and cow-punchers.

After the capture of Juarez by the revolutionists, Diaz endeavored to make terms with Madero, but the latter insisted on the dictator's retirement as the first step towards the establishment of peace.

At last, Diaz's own cabinet urged him to resign, and the veteran ruler, anxious to prevent any further bloodshed, agreed. A treaty was signed and it was agreed that Señor Francisco de la Barra should be Provisional President until a successor was elected. On May 25, General Diaz left the capital, and a few days later, accompanied by his family, he embarked on a German steamer and sailed for Europe.

MADERO HAILED AS LIBERATOR

On June 7, 1911, Madero entered the capital and was hailed as the liberator of Mexico. Four months later he was elected President. His election, however, failed to restore peace. Having assisted in inciting and arming a horde of bandits and half-civilized Indian peons, he was destined to suffer the results. Several revolutionist leaders refused to recognize his government; insurrections broke out again in northern Mexico, and the Federal troops were powerless to check them. Zapata and other bandits continued their work of slaughter and destruction.

Madero formed a cabinet composed of men who endeavored to make plans for improving the condition of

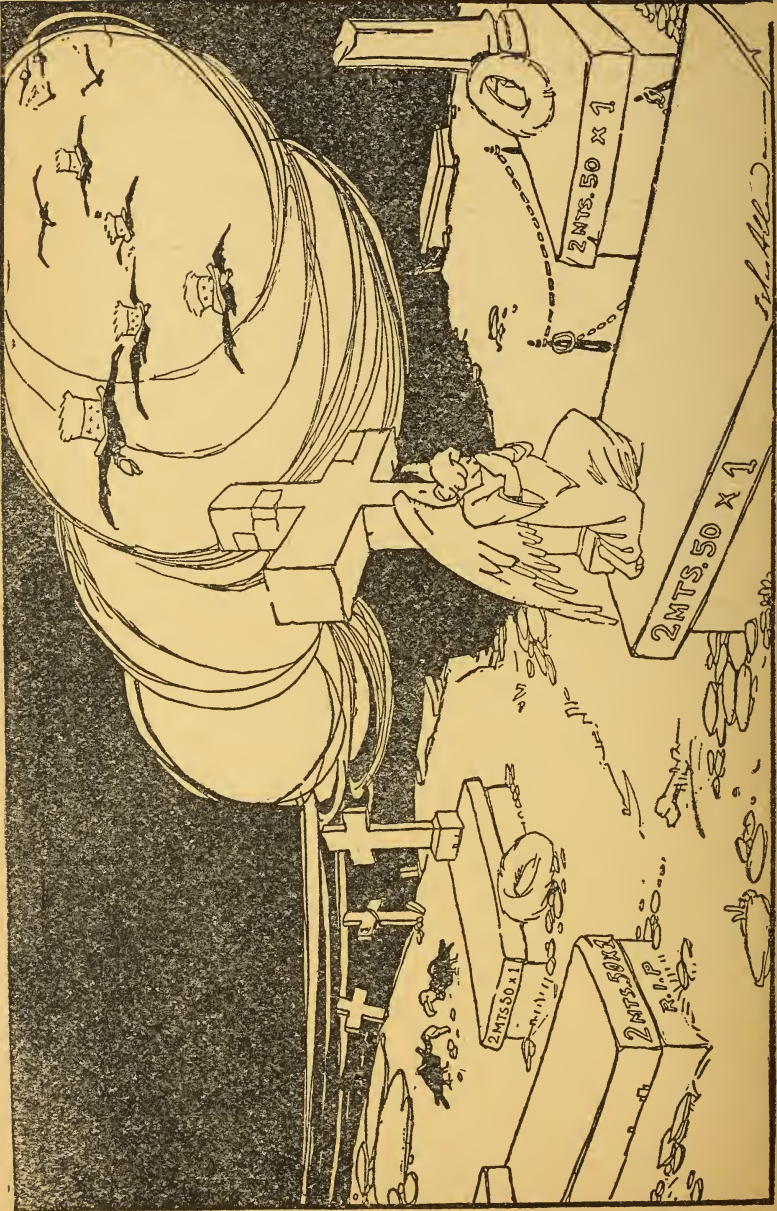
the people; but the work was slow and was hindered by insurrections, which taxed all the resources of the government. In March, 1912, General Orozco headed an anti-Maderista revolution in Chihuahua, having turned against his former associate.

On February 18, at a special session of the Senate, a resolution was adopted, declaring President Madero incapable of holding office. The President's military chiefs, the Generals Huerta and Blanquet—officers of the regular army—were ordered to stop the fighting and arrest the President. They sent two young officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Riveroll and Colonel Izquierdo, to Madero, to inform him of the Senate's decision. On receiving the message, Madero drew his revolver and shot Riveroll, killing him instantly, while his aide shot and killed Izquierdo. The deposed President was arrested and locked up in his apartments, under guard. In the meantime an armistice had been arranged with the rebels.

GUSTAVO MADERO SHOT

The same evening, the President's brother, Gustavo Madero, was arrested and taken to the citadel, where General Mondragon was in command. In retaliation for the shooting of General Ruiz, Mondragon ordered the prisoner to be executed immediately, and was deaf to all pleadings.

When news of the tragedy reached Señora Madero, the President's wife, she begged the authorities to send her husband to the State Penitentiary for safety, fearing that he would be assassinated if he remained at the National Palace. At the end of five days her request



IN THIS MEXICAN CARTOON AMERICANS ARE PICTURED AS VULTURES.

was granted, and late at night two automobiles left the palace bound for the penitentiary. In one of them rode Señor Madero and in the other the ex-vice-president, Señor Pino Suarez. On the way both prisoners were shot and killed.

General Huerta formed a provisional government with himself as President, and received the support of General Felix Diaz and his followers. Energetic efforts were made by the new government to restore order. The diplomatic representatives at the capital, with one exception, agreed to recognize him as Provisional President. Recognition was withheld by President Wilson, pending an investigation which he decided to make.

In July, 1913, President Wilson sent Mr. John Lind to Mexico City as his confidential agent, to investigate. Mr. Lind informed General Huerta that it was the desire of the United States government that fighting between Federalists and revolutionists should cease; that an armistice should be arranged, and be scrupulously observed; that a free and early election should take place in which all Mexicans should participate and be willing to accept the results; also that General Huerta should agree not to be a presidential candidate. General Huerta did not retire, and later, when the elections took place he received a majority vote. It was subsequently declared that the elections had been illegally conducted.

HUERTA'S REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

The personality of General Huerta is interesting. He is sixty years old, a native of Jalisco and of mixed Indian and Spanish descent. A graduate of the Chapultepec Military School, he attained the rank of general

through ability, having distinguished himself in Indian campaigns. During the Madero revolution he supported Diaz, but afterwards swore allegiance to the Madero government. General Huerta is tall and athletic. He is a man of few words. When he comes across any knot he cuts it. Although a man of strong will and a strict disciplinarian, he is immensely popular with the army. His personal bravery is unquestioned.

Of fifteen million Mexicans less than half a million are white. The *mestizos* or mixed bloods constitute about 43 per cent of the population. To this mixed class belong certain grades of professional men, and also the better types of the working population. From this class are drawn the great majority of Mexican voters. In fact, of fifteen million Mexicans less than twenty thousand cast ballots.

FIGHTING FOR OUR COUNTRY

Marion Letcher, American Consul at Chihuahua, estimates the American-owned property in Mexico, including all kinds, at \$1,057,770,000, Mexican-owned property at \$793,187,242 and British-owned property at \$321,302,800. Are not the Mexicans straining a point in making so much ado about *their* country?

CHAPTER XIX

WONDERFUL FERTILITY OF LAND

MARVELOUS AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES—TWO CROPS A YEAR IN COAHUILA—BIG IRRIGATION PROJECTS HALTED BY THE REVOLUTION—LAND DESTINED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL REGIONS IN THE WORLD.

AGRICULTURE as practiced in Mexico is crude and generations behind that of the United States. The sharpened stick and oxen still serve the purpose of the plow. Only in a few places where the natives have had opportunity to observe modern methods has this state of affairs been changed, and it is safe to assume that the methods of agriculture, as well as realization of the necessity for agriculture, will need years of education.

The Mexican Government, realizing the necessity of becoming an agricultural nation without further delay, adopted the policy of encouraging immigration and especially immigration of agricultural people, and in accordance with this policy some years ago offered inducements for agricultural people in anticipation of colonizing with European and American farmers, at least enough of her fertile land to educate her own people to the necessity of greater and more modern agricultural methods.

An appropriation of \$25,000,000 was made, which was to be expended in irrigating some of the most fertile land in the republic. There has been expended \$8,000,000 of this amount in irrigating the valley of the San Diego river in the State of Coahuila. This valley runs in a southwest-northeast direction and merges into the Rio Grande valley. The system of irrigation in use in this valley may be considered a feat of engineering which has scarcely been surpassed in the history of irrigation.

GREAT IRRIGATION PLANS

The San Diego River rises from fourteen or fifteen springs, and although water for the irrigation of thousands of acres of land is used, the water supply has not perceptibly diminished. A dam has been installed, about one mile from the source of the river, which turns the water into a tunnel. The water is led, by means of canals, syphons, and an immense tunnel over two miles in length, and built in a large part through solid rock, to large reservoirs or artificial lakes, where it is conserved until such time as it is necessary to irrigate. The largest of these reservoirs is San Miguel dam, having a capacity of over 39,000,000 cubic feet of water.

BIG ENGINES GIVE POWER

To complete what is the most modern system of irrigation in Mexico the surplus water, after passing through the network of canals and ditches which distribute it to every part of the land, is combined into one large ditch, and after having been run through a pipe line several miles in length, it is brought down into a



MEXICAN CARTOON DESIGNED TO SHOW THAT VILLA AND PRESIDENT WILSON ARE BOTH ON THE SAME LEVEL.

power plant where it turns four immense turbine engines, which are again used to pump water from the Rio Grande up to an elevation of fifty feet and sufficient water is thus obtained to irrigate 10,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley. These engines also furnish the power for a dynamo which generates sufficient electric power for the lighting of the haciendas on this land. This power plant, which is situated at Balcones on the banks of the Rio Grande about six miles below and opposite the city of Del Rio, Texas, is successfully operated—the first of the kind in Mexico.

GROW TWO CROPS A YEAR

The climate makes it possible to grow two crops yearly, but only where irrigation is practiced. Without irrigation only one crop can be raised. The records taken at Fort Clark, Texas, show an average annual rainfall for the last thirty-six years of 22.74 inches, and while it is true that good crops of corn, milo maize, kaffir corn and sorghum have been raised during the dryest years, without irrigation, yet it does not seem advisable to advocate dry farming because the history of the country shows the immense advantage to be derived from irrigation and it is desired to practice agriculture in its highest and most profitable form. Observations taken at Fort Clark, Texas, for a period of twenty-one years show a mean annual temperature of 69.7. Highest temperature 109, lowest temperature 10 degree above zero, with earliest killing frost November 2, and the latest killing frost March 20. Hail is practically unknown.

Grasses such as mesquite, gramma, blue stem, Bermuda, buffalo, and others, grow in abundance.

The land is particularly adapted to the raising of corn (which has been the staple food article of Mexico since before the conquest), barley, oats, alfalfa, hard wheat and rye.

Vegetables, such as potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupe, cucumbers, cabbage and onions find here all the conditions necessary for their successful growth, and it is a well known fact that the State of Coahuila has become famous for its fine flavored tomatoes.

Peaches, pears, apricots and grapes grow abundantly and it is needless to mention the abundance of figs and pecans that are produced.

With its elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea level, and its mild climate, it is hard to imagine a more healthful place.

NEGLECT SEEN EVERYWHERE

A trip through this land, while it will show how sadly things have been neglected, cannot help but impress one with the wonderful fertility of the soil and the ideal conditions surrounding it. On every hand may be seen the evidence of the wonderful possibilities of the country—here a field of volunteer wheat, which though planted by nature, compares favorably with that put in carefully and cultivated—there a peach or fig tree, which, though it possibly never received attention, and certainly never intelligent attention, is loaded with luscious fruit. That such opportunity should be neglected is indeed strange.

FACTS OF MEXICAN RESOURCES AND HISTORY

MATERIAL POSSESSIONS

Area, square miles	767,000
Population, about	15,000,000

Annual silver production, nearly	\$ 50,000,000
Annual gold production, nearly	20,000,000
Value of yearly exports, about	125,000,000
Capitalization of banks, about	100,000,000
Miles of railroad, about	15,000

Mexico is rich in mineral resources. In 1907 it led the world in the production of silver, producing nearly \$40,000,000. In the same year gold to the value of \$18,000,000 was produced, giving the country sixth rank among the gold-producing nations of the world. Iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, zinc, tin, cobalt and nickel also are mined extensively. The value of exports in 1909 was nearly \$125,000,000. The aggregate capital of Mexican banks is about \$100,000,000. The building of railroads is progressing rapidly. In 1876 Mexico had 367 miles of railroad, and this had increased by 1911 to nearly 15,000 miles.

HISTORY

Republic of Mexico declared independent February 24, 1821.

Independence proclaimed December 2, 1822.

Recognized by United States in 1823.

First constitution proclaimed October 4, 1824.

Present constitution adopted February 5, 1857.

The Republic was declared independent February 24, 1821; established as an empire, under Iturbide, in 1822, and proclaimed a Republic by Santa Ana December 2, 1822. Iturbide abdicated March 20, 1823. The Mexican flag, green, white and red, was adopted. The first constitution was formulated in 1823 and 1824 and was pro-

claimed October 4, 1824. Guadalupe Victoria was elected the first president.

The Texas Revolution of 1836 was successful and the Mexican war established the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The French-English-Spanish intervention in 1861, during the presidency of Juarez, brought about the second empire. The war brought out Porfirio Diaz as a republican leader. The army of intervention captured the City of Mexico in May, 1863, Juarez and Diaz retiring to San Luis Potosi and establishing the republican capital. In April, 1864, Archduke Maximilian was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, and reigned two years.

In 1866 the French withdrew from Mexico. Juarez and Diaz reorganized the army of the republic and advanced on the City of Mexico. The city was captured on May 15, 1867, and Maximilian surrendered. He was court-martialed, sentenced to death and executed on June 19, 1867. Juarez was elected president in August, and re-elected in 1871. He died July 18, 1872, and Tejada, president of the supreme court, completed the term.

The constitutional amendments of September, 1873, led to a revolution headed by Iglesias. Diaz was made commander in chief of the army and defeated the revolutionists. He was proclaimed provisional president in November, 1876, and was elected president at the elections in April, 1877, to hold office until November, 1880. He declined re-election, and in 1880 Gonzales was elected president. Diaz was again elected in 1884, and was re-elected in 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908. The present revolt began in November, 1910, and was apparently crushed in a month. President Diaz was inaugurated November 30. But the fires of rebellion merely

slumbered. Guerrilla war followed and has continued intermittently ever since.

The Republic of Mexico consists of twenty-six states, one territory and one federal district. The national capital is the City of Mexico. The state governments, like the federal government, are divided into three parts—the executive, or governor, the legislature and the judiciary. The governor and legislature are elected by the people and the judiciary is appointed.

MONROE DOCTRINE AN INSULT

Mexicans resent the Monroe doctrine as an unwarrantable assumption by the United States of jurisdiction over the affairs of free nations. Mexico considers the Monroe doctrine nothing more nor less than a notice served by the United States upon the governments of Europe that it proposes to do all the exploiting that is done on the American continent and that if any other nation tries it there will be a row.

CHAPTER XX

GOVERNMENT TACTICS CONDEMNED

AMERICANS BARRICADED IN TAMPICO HOTEL BESIEGED ALL NIGHT—WOMEN AND CHILDREN MARCHED NEARLY NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS OF CORDOBA—BUSINESS MEN CARRIED OFF BY THE CONNECTICUT AGAINST THEIR PROTESTS AND THEIR AFFAIRS WRECKED

WHILE pour parrees looking to an amicable settlement of the trouble with Mexico were being carried on by representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chili, Mexicans in Vera Cruz and Tampico were subjecting Americans in both cities to innumerable insults as well as to actual violence, punishment of the offenders being for the time impossible because of orders from Washington to General Funston commanding the military forces in Vera Cruz.

DARED NOT RETURN FIRE

The orders were not to fire upon Mexicans during the period of negotiation and as a result scores of criminals liberated from the prisons of Vera Cruz by General Maas before his retirement intrenched themselves in the hills outside the city and kept up a constant sniping at the Americans which the latter were not permitted to return.

These bandits stoned refugee trains passing their ambush and generally terrorized all with whom they came in contact. Americans returning from Vera Cruz to the United States were severe in their criticism of the dilatory tactics of the administration, declaring that patience had ceased to be a virtue when Mexican teamsters and mule drivers were tearing down American flags wherever they could find them and using them to bind the legs of their animals—considered a special act of disrespect.

COMPLAINTS TO WASHINGTON

The authorities at Washington were deluged with complaints from Americans who had been in Tampico when the fleet under Admiral Mayo—the Dolphin, Chester and DesMoines—was ordered to Vera Cruz while riotous mobs were tearing about the streets of the town and scores of Americans were besieged in Tampico hotels by mobs threatening to murder them.

At one time there were seventy-five Americans, men, women and children, barricaded in one hotel building, and while preparations were made for defense in the event of actual attack by the mob, the besieged persons had less than one hundred cartridges among them with only revolvers for defense against the rifles of the rioters. The Mexicans paraded up and down outside the Southern Hotel until 2 o'clock in the morning after the taking of Vera Cruz by the Americans had been announced. The mob threw bricks through the windows and there was much firing, but no occupant of the hotel was hit.

ZARAGOSA IGNORES APPEALS

From 11 P. M. to midnight on the night of April 22, appeals were sent to General Zaragosa to disperse the mob, but without response until the commander of a German gunboat in the river sent word ashore that the disturbance must be quelled at once or that he would land a force of men to suppress it. Soon after the howling and brick-throwing ceased. A few hours later the Germans landed and took aboard the women and children.

Frank S. Engle, general manager of the Frisco Salvador Company, a Chicago-Mexican enterprise, who was one of those criticising the Government's handling of the Tampico situation, said in explanation of his attitude that the morning after the mob incident all Americans were ordered on board the battleship Connecticut which was lying in the Gulf.

The following is Mr. Engle's own language:

"We were told by the American consul that American marines were to be landed and that we should have no time to gather up our effects as an engagement might ensue.

"Nearly everyone went on board the warship. When we arrived we were told that no landing of marines was intended but that we were to be treated as refugees. Many of us then wished to notify our friends in the interior that we were to be deported but this was refused. We were told that we must proceed to Galveston just as we were, without our baggage or papers or anything else. Many of us had left our desks and safes open, expecting to return.

"The fact is that after creating a situation in Tampico which rendered it impossible for Americans to live there

safely, the Government ordered away the fleet which had been lying there for months, and if it had not been for the extreme courtesy of the German commander there might have been a massacre.”

WOMEN PARADED BAREFOOT

A committee of responsible men of Cordoba wired the Washington authorities on April 22, 1914, that fifty American women and children were forced to march barefooted through the streets of that town, many of them being clad only in their night clothes. The procession was started, it was declared, on a pretense of according the unfortunates protection from a mob.

While this was going on three hundred and fifty American employes of the mines at El Oro were given only an hour in which to pack their belongings and get on board a so-called special train toward which the women and children were ostensibly being conducted. There were no lights on the train and as a rumor had been circulated that bandits were lying in wait for it at Ixtlahuaca, the terror of the almost naked women and children was indescribable.

As an incident characteristic of the public feeling in Mexico during the few days following the taking of Vera Cruz, it may be mentioned that the statue of Washington, presented to Mexico City by the American colony, was torn from its pedestal and dragged through the streets with a rope round its neck, while a bust of the Mexican revolutionary hero, Miguel Hidalgo, was erected in its place.

SOLDIERS BECOME BANDITS

One of the most serious embarrassments of all authority in any efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of the Mexican trouble was found to be the refusal of so-called soldiers enlisted under the various revolutionary banners to surrender their arms even when ordered to do so by their commanders. "Pancho" Villa was declared on April 20, 1914, to have told American Special Agent Carothers of the difficulty that would be experienced in any such attempt, pointing out that the men would merely split up into small bands if not kept together, and that instead of being under control they would become banditti, fighting guerrilla fashion wherever they met an enemy.

It was the opinion then of certain cabinet officials that whatever arrangements for an armistice or for permanent peace might be arrived at on paper through the efforts of the A. B. C., mediators, the fact of Mexican disorder, pillage and murder would remain unchanged, and the peril to all foreigners in the country, especially Americans, would remain as before.

THE STORY OF VERA CRUZ

But the story of the taking of Vera Cruz shows what sort of material the United States has at hand to check disorder. There are galaxies of half told or untold incidents which may well be sketched in greater detail, for they garnish with newly won laurels this latest page in American naval history.

One such incident centers about the person of Chief Boatswain John McCloy, of the Florida. He is not a tenderfoot in the fighting game, having won already a medal of honor in China. Captain W. H. Rush, of the

Florida, who was in command of the entire naval brigade, and Lieutenant Gerald Howze, of the same ship, who was acting as brigade adjutant, discovered while near the water front that there was dangerous sniping from the shore.

SHOT FLYING EVERYWHERE

Shots were striking close around the field hospital opened near the Ward line pier by Brigade Surgeon M. S. Elliott. Captain Rush ordered three naval launches to patrol the shore front, under the command of Chief Boatswain McCloy, and to open fire on any sharpshooters who might be found.

The boatswain with his three ships' steamers had approached the long Sanidad pier before drawing fire, when suddenly a well directed volley rang out from the Mexican Naval Academy, a pretentious building facing the harbor.

McCloy had in each of his boats four or five riflemen and a one-pounder mounted in the bows. These returned the fire of the enemy promptly, but the first volley from the machine guns and riflemen in the naval academy had given McCloy a wound through the right thigh.

WOUNDED BUT FOUGHT ON

The plucky boatswain hastily twisted a tourniquet about the wound and went right on with his duties. Four other seamen in his little flotilla fell wounded at the first discharge and the steam pipes in two of his boats were cut by the machine gun fire, the escaping steam hissing out viciously.

Wounded as he was and in a cloud of scalding steam McCloy coolly shifted from his own boat into one of the others, the transfer being made under the grilling fire of the riflemen shooting from the Mexican Annapolis.

CHAPTER XXI

BLOOD SACRIFICE AND CANNIBAL RITES

AZTEC TEMPLES PILED WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SKULLS OF SACRIFICED VICTIMS—MANY HIDEOUS PRACTICES DECLARED TO SURVIVE EVEN NOW AMONG THE IGNORANT PEOPLES OF THE INTERIOR.

HUERTA, the man whose so-called government in Mexico involved the United States in its most recent imbroglio with that unhappy country, through President Wilson's refusal to recognize "the blood-handed dictator," is nearly pure Aztec by birth.

One of the secrets of his great popularity is declared to have been his complete comprehension of the Indian point of view and his frequently expressed pride in his Indian blood.

The Mexican Indians are the most superstitious beings in the world, according to travelers who have lived among them. The best intentions and the most innocent demeanor are alike impotent to secure for the visitor to an Indian village anything but sullen resentment of his presence. In fact the various groups, speaking each a different dialect, are suspicious and wary of each other.

SCORES OF DIALECTS USED

In the various states of Mexico there are scores of dialects and few of the tribes speak more than one of

these. As a result the ancient superstitions as to worship are declared to have been perpetuated in many of the tribes and blood sacrifices are still offered to the various gods.

The occupants of the Indian villages that lie remote from cities are suspicious to a degree. In Chiapas, for instance, there are villages wherein the entire population will hide if a stranger comes along. Nor is this strange in view of the fact that in the past entire villages were depopulated by being forced to work for foreign planters who enslaved them under a system of fines that kept them constantly indebted. The result was that hundreds of thousands with their children were forced into lives of serfdom of which the unfortunate peon of the present is a result.

The wish of the Mexican Indian is to be let alone. He does not want modern civilization. He would like to cultivate his own garden patch and to see as little as possible of the outside world. If he can only insure that he will not be interfered with he is willing even to pay taxes in order to live undisturbed on his own land. He does not realize that he is paying a tax, but what he does realize is that unless he pays the tax some strong-armed person in assumed authority over him will turn him out. So he pays to be left in peace. ♪

THE BLOOD OF CHILDREN,

The Aztecs were blood-thirsty by nature.™ All their Gods were blood-thirsty gods. Huitzilopochtli was the tribal deity. To appease this hideous mancreated image the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings were sacrificed. ♪ In the olden time the victim of the blood

sacrifice was eaten with great ceremony by the tribesmen after the head had been cut off and carried to the temple as proof that the sacrifice demanded had been duly carried out. The Tlalocs (rain gods) demanded constant human sacrifices for their propitiation or there would be no rain and the crops would wither in the fields.

Early travelers in Mexico and some more recent explorers have written of these awful sacrifices. The rain gods demanded little children as their victims. In order that the god might be properly appeased it was necessary that the child should weep copiously before being beheaded, so for days the unfortunate child victims were kept in tortures that caused them to shriek with pain and to water the plains with their tears.

Certain portions of the headless bodies of these victims were retained by the priests to use in celebrating their secret rites for propitiation of the deities they worshiped and the remainder was tossed from the temple pyramid to the band who had captured the victim. This band carried the mangled remains to their homes and consumed them.

A HIDEOUS RITE

One of the most striking of the ancient ceremonies of sacrifice was the secular festival celebrated at the end of the fifty-two year cycle. The Aztecs believed that the world would come to an end at the conclusion of some such cycle—that there had already been four destructions of the world.

As the end of any cycle approached there was fear and trembling. On the last day of the cycle there was preparation for the great sacrifice made to mark its end. The

victim was an Aztec who offered himself for sacrifice. The ceremony was held on the "hill of the star," Ixtapalapa, on the summit of which was the temple.

The priests on the hilltop watched the constellations and when the Pleiades reached the meridian they plunged their stone knives into the breast of the sacrificial victim who had been thrown prostrate on the sacrifice stone. The man's heart was dragged out of the gaping wound thus made. Into this wound was forced a block of wood and into a notch in this block was placed a second stick which the priests whirled about until fire flew from the friction. As soon as the spark of fire appeared the gods were supposed to have been appeased. The News was carried to enormous crowds waiting anxiously on the plains below and there was great rejoicing. Fifty-two more years of life for the world were believed to have been assured through the sacrifice.

SACRIFICES STILL OFFERED

To what extent the hideous practices of the Indian tribes have been perpetuated among the ignorant classes it is impossible to say with definiteness. There are dark tales of sacrifices told in every Mexican town and it is hard to tell just what amount of truth there may be in them. Certainly the substitution of Roman Catholicism for their former idolatry among so many of the tribes has not caused them to renounce their former superstitions, because the religious ideas of the Indians are found by present day travelers to be exceedingly vague. They set up idols on the altars in their modern temples and in any severe stress revert to their ancient beliefs and practices.

CHAPTER XXII

COMMODORE CONNER AT VERA CRUZ

HOW AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES REDUCED THE PORT IN 1847—MORE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS THAN FACED THE 1914 EXPEDITION—TAMPICO CAPTURED WITHOUT DIFFICULTY—MEXICANS FOUGHT WELL.

THE capture of Vera Cruz by American forces under Major General Winfield Scott and Commodore Conner in 1847 was a much more difficult problem than that which faced Rear Admiral Fletcher and his blue-jackets and marines in 1914. A force of 13,000 soldiers and several hundred sailors besieged the city for twenty days before the capitulation sixty-seven years previously. A blockade by war vessels had been maintained for several months.

It was popularly supposed that Vera Cruz would fall only after operations covering many weeks, possibly months, when General Scott was ordered to prepare his army for a march on the City of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, late in 1846. General Taylor was driving Santa Ana slowly back in Northern Mexico. The United States Government decided to end the war by striking at the enemy's heart. Tampico was captured without difficulty and used as an advanced base in preparing for the assault on Vera Cruz.

CONNER BLOCKADED PORT

Commodore Conner, commanding the warships in Mexican waters, established a blockade of the port. Men, arms and supplies were gathered at Tampico, Galveston and New Orleans. The advance began in February. Early in March General Scott had 13,000 men on transports off Vera Cruz harbor and a council of war was called to determine the best way of assaulting the city. It was decided to land the army at some favorably point, invest the city as soon as possible to prevent reinforcements arriving from the interior and then take the city and Fort San Juan de Ulua, either by bombardment and assault or siege.

Accordingly, March 9th, after a careful reconnoiter of the coast by naval small boats and engineer officers, Worth's division of regulars was transferred from transports to warships and carried a few miles south of the city off the Beach of Collado. For an hour or two the sandhills back of the beach were shelled by naval guns. In the meantime the troops were embarked in surfboats and formed back of the larger vessels. The shelling stopped and the surfboats landed their men.

SCOTT LANDS TROOPS

The first regiments to land immediately went into skirmish formation and advanced to a line of sandhills commanding the beach. No enemy was encountered. Patterson's division of volunteers and Twigg's division followed. By 10 o'clock that night General Scott had his 13,000 troops safely ashore and slowly taking positions.

Firing began at Sunrise March 10th. The Mexican bat-

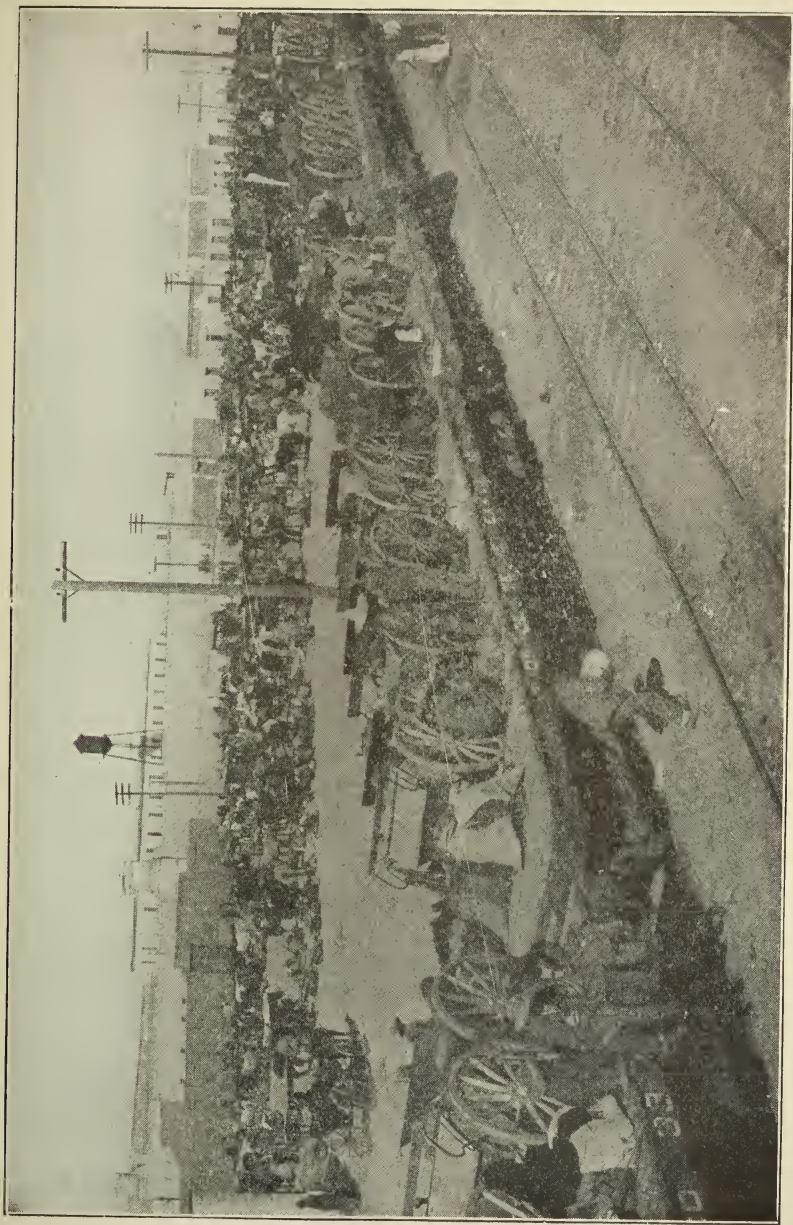


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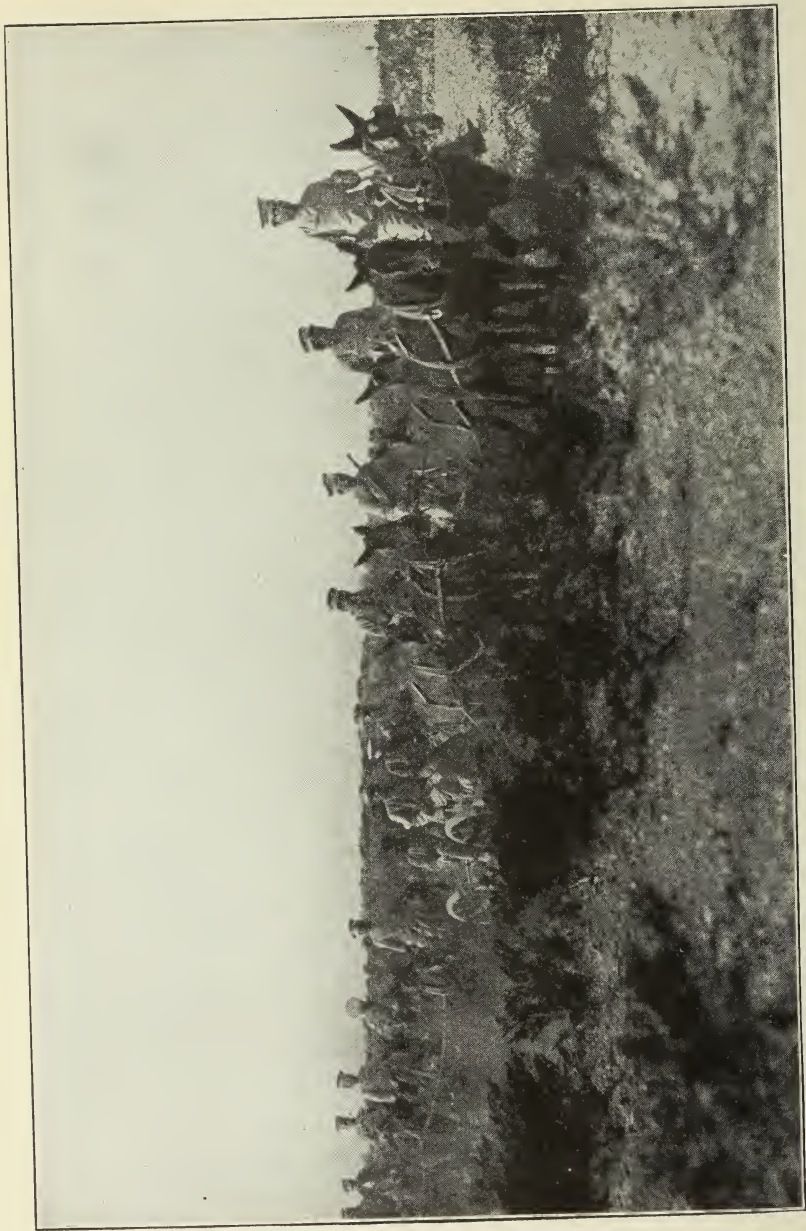
MANGOES—THEY GROW WILD AND ARE GOOD TO EAT.



AMERICAN TROOPS RUSHING INTO ACTION.



GENERAL VILLA'S HEAVY ARTILLERY LEAVING CHIHUAHUA FOR OJINAGA.



HUERTA'S ARTILLERY MOVING ON VILLA.



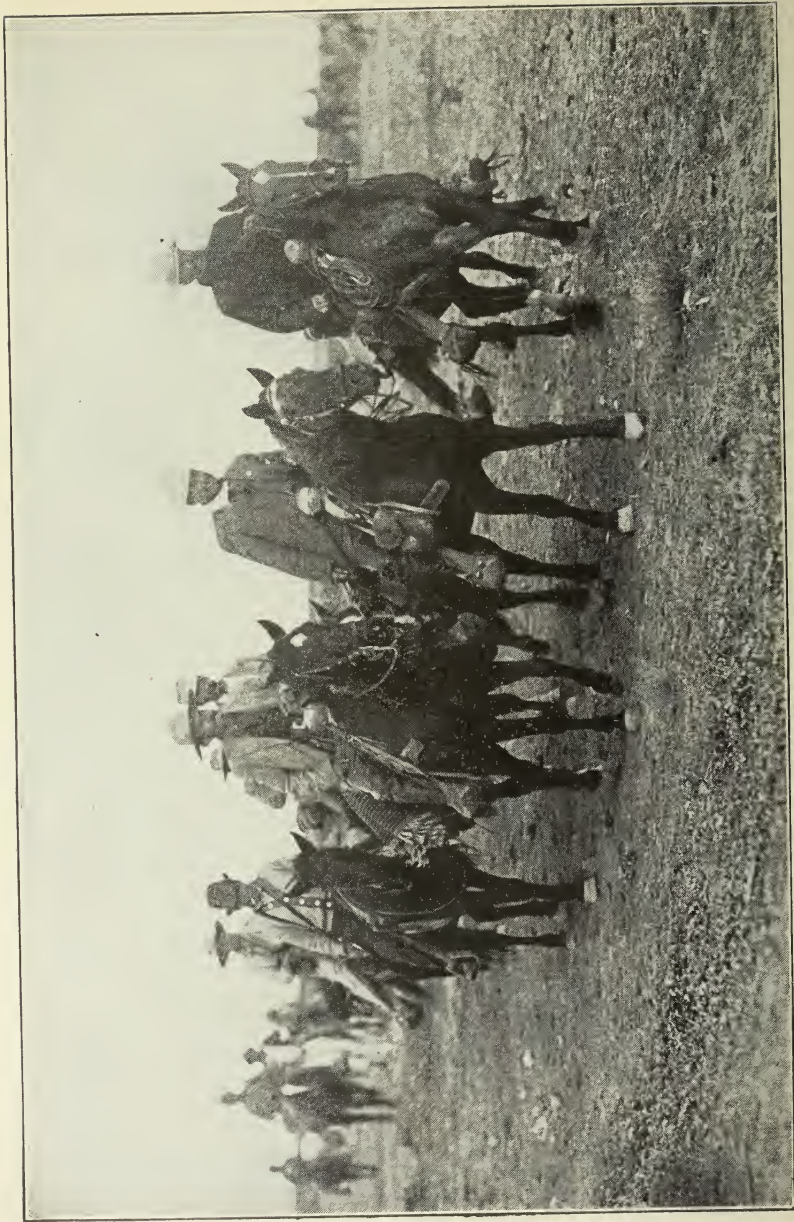
FIELD HOSPITAL, RED CROSS CARING FOR WOUNDED.



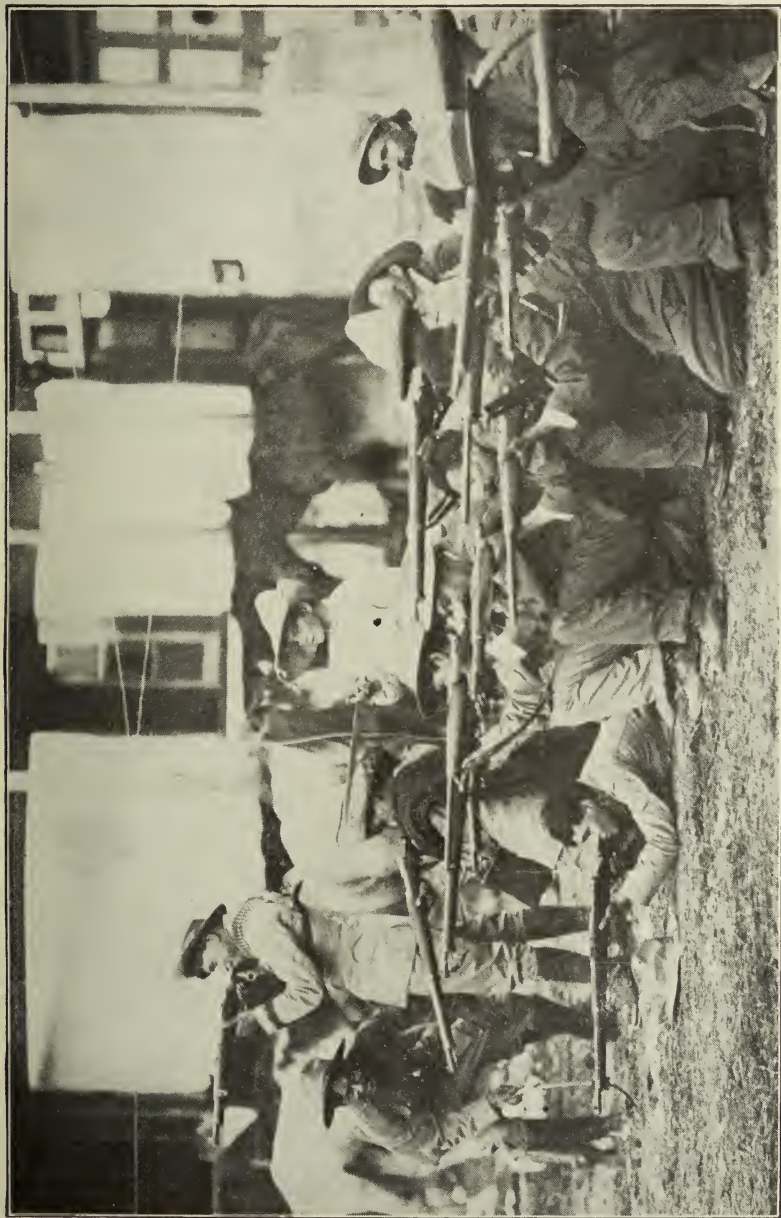
AMERICAN MARINES CLEARING THE STREETS OF VERA CRUZ.



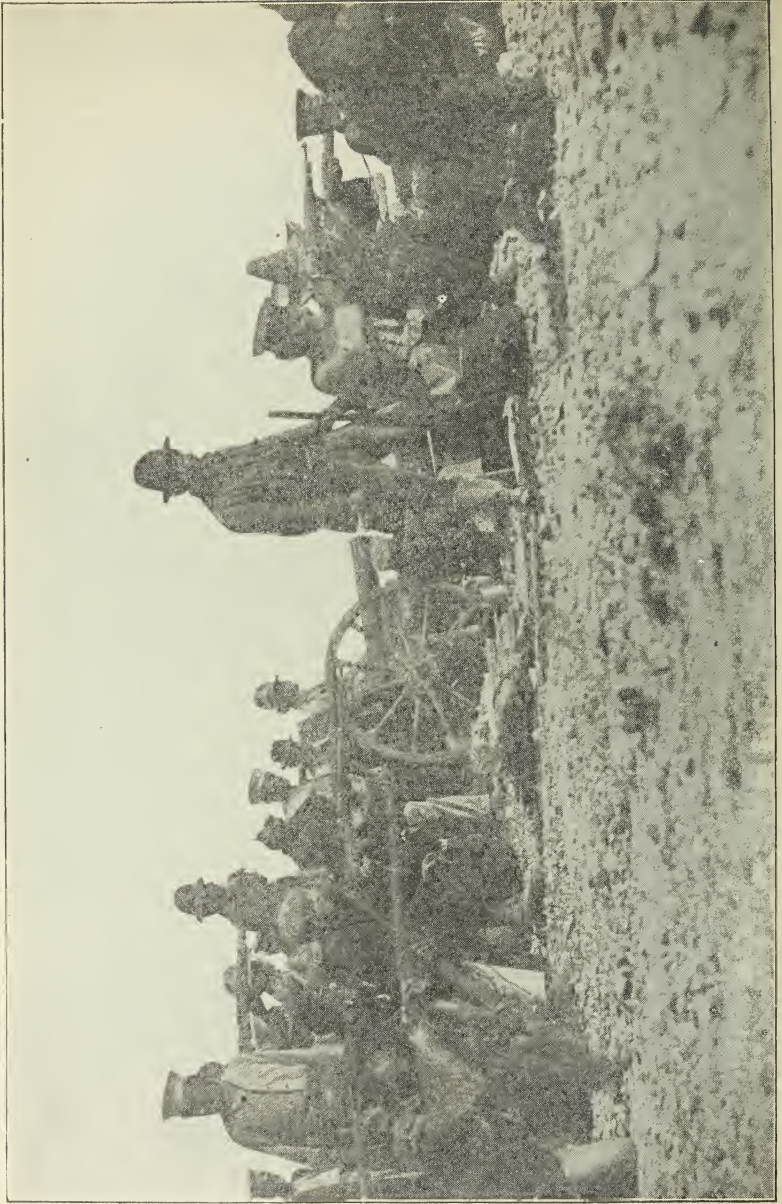
VILLA'S GUNNERS FIGHTING THEIR WAY TO THE CAPITAL.



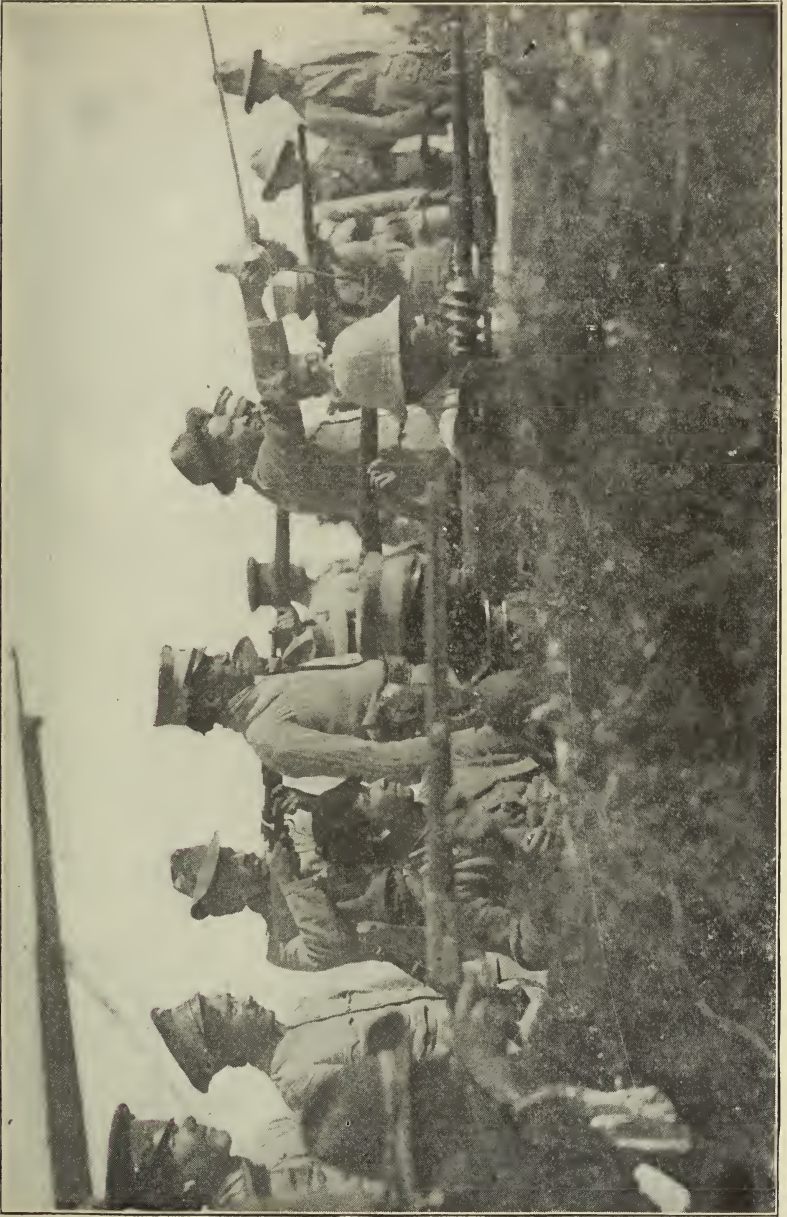
GENERAL VILLA AND STAFF RECONNOITERING AROUND TORREÓN.



VILLA'S SOLDIERS AT JUAREZ. OVER A HUNDRED WERE KILLED IN THIS BATTLE.



FEDERAL SOLDIERS IN ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF CHIHUAHUA.



FEDERAL SOLDIERS AT THE BATTLE OF TORREÓN.



MEXICANS SNIPING U. S. MARINES IN VERA CRUZ.

teries at Santiago, the southernmost fort guarding Vera Cruz, and San Juan de Ulua began shelling the American position. No damage was done. Patterson's division marched west of Worth's and became Scott's left of line. General Patterson sent a brigade composed of two Tennessee and two Pennsylvania regiments under General Pillow to the front. Brisk skirmish fire began, wounding several Americans.

That night Worth's artillery moved in toward the city and took an advanced position about nine hundred yards south of Santiago. The following day was spent in artillery dueling and vanguard fighting. Scott began his investment tactics the morning of March 11th. Twiggs' division moved to the left of Patterson, making the latter the center. Lieutenant George B. McClellan, officer of engineers, located a line for investment. Patterson immediately occupied it with a New York regiment, the Fourth Illinois and a battalion from a South Carolina regiment. Sharp fighting began as the American left extended itself gradually around Vera Cruz. The Mexican forces gave way in all directions.

REVOLUTION AT CAPITOL

Scott now sent parties to his rear to notify the approach of any reinforcements. Fortunately none came. Revolution had broken out in the City of Mexico and no troops could be spared for Vera Cruz. Twiggs completed half the investment line March 11th and there rested two days on what is called the Jalapa road. March 13th the line was extended to Vergara after a cavalry fight. Vergara is two and one-half miles north of Vera Cruz. The investment was now complete. It had taken three and

one-half days, with a loss to the Americans of only two killed and twenty wounded.

Engineers now began planning stations for siege batteries which Scott expected daily from the United States. Vera Cruz was defended by two strong facts, Santiago to the south and Concepcion to the north, with lunettes and redoubts for eight and ten guns between. Walls connected the forts and redoubts. Scott planned to reduce the gun stations and then carry the walls by assault if the city refused to surrender. A severe storm halted operations until March 15th. Siege guns, mortars and more troops arrived that day and were hurriedly brought ashore and mounted. March 22d Scott had his artillery placed. His lines had inclosed Vera Cruz nine days. It was known that the city was in straitened circumstances. General Juan Morales, commanding, had but 5,000 men, augmented by citizen volunteers. In addition to his land defenses he had San Juan de Ulua; with 128 heavy guns, to protect his sea flank. Additional water batteries commanded all approaches from that side. General Scott sent in a demand for the city's surrender. Morales refused. That night the bombardment began.

SCOTT'S GUNS INFERIOR

Seven ten-inch mortars opened the fire. As fast as other guns arrived they were brought ashore and mounted. Detachments of bluejackets were landed with guns from the fleet and took their place in the investing works. A schedule of 180 shells an hour during the day and one shell every five minutes at night was maintained by the Americans. The Mexicans returned the fire by spurts. It was most ineffectual. General Scott had ex-

pected, had been promised, in fact, much better artillery than he received.

March 24th and 25th the American forces were annoyed several times by bodies of Mexican cavalry operating from the rear. These forces were from Jalapa and Puebla, but had arrived too late to enter Vera Cruz. Colonel Pensifer F. Smith and Colonel Harney of the American riflemen and dragoons engaged the Mexican cavalry with success. The first signs of serious weakening by the Mexicans came on the night of March 25th. An American shell exploded the magazine at Santiago that night, causing severe loss of life and property.

OVERTURES FOR SURRENDER

The next morning General Landero, who had succeeded General Morales, made overtures to General Scott. Fire was suspended immediately. Scott appointed General Worth, General Pillow and Colonel Totten as his commissioners. They met the Mexican commissioners, Colonel Herrera, Colonel Gutierrez de Villa Neuva and Lieutenant Colonel Robies, at Punta de Hornos, a lime kiln, between Santiago and the American lines. The commission extended its meeting to the next day, when terms of capitulation were announced. The Mexican forces were allowed to march out of their works with all honors of war. That was done at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 29th. The Mexican troops passed out the Gate of Mercy and halted on the Plain of Cocos. Here they stacked arms and were paroled. The Mexican flag was then lowered and saluted by an American battery. General Scott took immediate possession of the city.

SCOTT'S GENERALS DISPLEASED

Scott's generals were not at all pleased by his siege. They favored a direct assault as early as March 15th. Taylor had taken Monterey in three days, they argued, and their honor demanded similar action. Scott discussed the matter with his staff, Colonel Totten, chief of engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, inspector general; Captain Robert E. Lee, engineer, and Lieutenant H. L. Scott, aid, and decided to continue the siege.

The total American loss was sixty-seven killed and wounded. The Mexicans lost 500 soldiers and 400 civilians by death and wounds. Five thousand regulars and irregular troops surrendered, with 400 pieces of artillery, a most welcome addition to Scott's artillery batteries.

AZTEC KNOWLEDGE OF PLANETS

The most surprising aspect of Aztec knowledge to the scientist is astronomical. The Aztecs know more about the planets than many far more advanced races. It is said that the calendar in use by the Aztecs at the time of the conquest was more exact and dependable than that of their conquerors.

CHAPTER XXIII

CAUSES OF TWO MEXICAN DISPUTES

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS IN BOTH MOST RECENT MEXICAN TROUBLES—DEMOCRATS BEATEN AFTER THE LAST WAR THOUGH A VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN WAS WAGED—PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE POLICY CONSIDER HISTORY.

THERE are certain points of similarity that show up in a study of the two last Mexican troubles. A democratic administration was in power in both. In the election of 1848, at the close of the first Mexican war, the democratic party was soundly beaten, something rather unusual for a party which had just conducted a victorious conflict. Again the Texans were pre-eminent in the dispute. In the first war Texas was the immediate cause, while in the more recent conflict that state had much to do with bringing about war spirit. In the first Mexican war General Winfield S. Scott was the chief military hero.

CIVIL WAR AND REVOLUTION

In the years preceding both wars Mexico had been engaged in revolution and civil war. Again in both wars blood was deliberately spilled before any formal declaration of war had been made.

The foundation of the first Mexican war was laid by the annexation of Texas in 1845. Though for years Texas had been practically free and had been acknowledged as such by the United States, England, France and other countries. Mexico still refused to acknowledge its independence. Therefore, when Texas applied for admission to the Union, Mexico gave warning that such admission would be considered equivalent to an act of war, and withdrew her minister from Washington. While her acts did not carry out the hostile intentions that her words spoke, the relations between the two peoples became greatly strained, and it needed but a spark to set fire to the tinder.

PRESIDENT POLK'S AMBITION

President Polk hoped to point to the annexation of California as the greatest act of his administration when he came up for re-election, and the Mexicans believed that they would either have to accept what seemed to them a small sum of money for it or else fight for its retention. Their warlike attitude was somewhat augmented by the belief that the United States was on the verge of war with England over the Oregon boundary, and would find it impossible to wage a conflict with them at the same time. Whether President Polk deliberately encouraged this idea in order to make Mexico persist in her hostile position is a much-mooted question, but the later developments make this look probable. Apparently it was his idea to lead Mexico into war and then to arbitrate with England, so that the whole attention of this country could be given to subduing Mexico.

WESTERN TEXAS BOUNDARY

The immediate cause, however, was a dispute in regard to the western boundary of Texas. From the time that she had proclaimed her independence in 1836 Texas had steadfastly maintained that her western boundary was the Rio Grande River to its source, and thence due north to the forty-two degree latitude. In December, 1846, Texas was admitted as a state, provided that the United States might set the boundary line. On January 13, 1846, General Zachary Taylor was ordered to march to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, which Polk claimed, was United States territory. Mexico claimed, on the other hand, that the true border was the Nueces River—100 miles to the east. On April 25, 1846, the first blood was shed in a conflict between an American company of soldiers and a band of Mexicans who had crossed to the east side of the Rio Grande. President Polk sent his famous war message to Congress, in which he said that hostilities had been begun by the Mexicans on the American boundary, and war was declared after a stormy session of Congress.

AMERICAN PROPERTY LOSSES

A subsidiary cause of the war looks like one of those put forward in the more recent trouble. Mexico had for many years been in a state of chronic revolution, and American citizens in Mexico had sustained property losses, and in some instances personal injuries. Still another underlying cause was the need of the South for more slave territory, both to have new soil, over which to spread the all-exhausting system of slavery, and also to carve new states to balance the proportion between

free and slave states. The cry of "manifest destiny" also played a part, many believing that the Pacific was our natural western border, and that with the acquisition of the "Golden Gate" commerce might be opened with the Orient.

Over the advisability of the war the two great parties of the day split openly. The democrats supported the administration on the grounds that it was right and just, while the whigs, making the assertion that it was a most unholy and unrighteous conflict, characterized it as "Polk's war." Lincoln entered Congress in 1847 and became a severe critic of the policy, while Tom Corwin of Ohio went so far as to say: "If I were a Mexican I should tell you, 'Have you not enough room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves.'" President Polk summarized his standpoint as follows: "The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remained unredressed; and solemn treaties have been disregarded. Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. As war exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country."

WAR ACCEPTED AS FACT

On May 13, 1846, the War with Mexico was accepted as a fact by Congress, and preparations made accordingly. For its prosecution there were four fields of action. The first of these was along the Rio Grande, where General

Zachary Taylor was in charge; the second in California, under Captain John C. Fremont and Admiral Stockton; the third in New Mexico, with General Stephen W. Kearney leading the American forces, and the fourth from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, under the command of General Winfield S. Scott, the commander in chief of the American forces. Everywhere success attended the American arms. It was perhaps the first war in history, lasting two years, where one party suffered no reverse, and the other gained no victory.

TAYLOR DEFEATS MEXICANS

Taylor defeated the Mexican troops at Palo Alto on May 8th, at Rasaca de la Palma the following day, and captured Matamoras on the 18th. On September 20th, after a long march through the interior, he laid siege to Monterey and entered it four days later, though a gallant resistance was made by the Mexicans. His most famous victory, however, was won February 23, 1847, at Buena Vista. General Scott gave orders, which fell into the hands of Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, that General Taylor send him nine regiments to help in the proposed attack upon Vera Cruz. Santa Anna immediately attacked Taylor, expecting to crush him in his weakened condition. It was 20,000 men against 5,000, but Taylor's skill, the persistence and superior equipment of the American army gained them a victory. It was this battle that made Taylor an irresistible presidential candidate in the coming elections.

Fremont in California, while he won military victories, laid himself open to much criticism in his disposition of affairs. It had been the policy of the administra-

tion, which desired nothing more than the acquisition of California, to establish such good feeling between the native Californians and the United States that they should ask for annexation. Fremont, on entering the country a year or so before the war, set up another policy, that of inaugurating an independent government of American settlers, called the "Bear Flag Republic," and Californians were on the verge of war with this government when the Mexican war broke out, uniting them.

AMERICANS HELD CALIFORNIA

However, all California was in the hands of the Americans by the end of the year, and Fremont was regarded as the hero who had won the "Golden Gate" by his energy and decision. General Kearney meantime captured Santa Fe, and New Mexico was in American hands with almost no loss of life. By the end of the year, therefore, all the land that this country desired was in our hands, but Mexico itself was as yet unconquered. (

While Taylor and Fremont had been gaining victories, Scott had been chafing at Washington. He had asked to be sent to the field, but the administration had retained him at Washington on the plea of needing his advice. The truth seems to have been that Polk regarded Scott as a presidential rival and hesitated to let him go where he might earn glory and distinction. Finally, when he was sent in January, 1847, the claim was made that he had been dispatched to dim the luster of Taylor's victories, or at least to divide popular support with Taylor, so that the democrats might again be victorious in 1848. Scott and Taylor were both whigs.

SCOTT INVESTED VERA CRUZ

Scott invested Vera Cruz in March, 1847, and by the 27th had seized the fortress that was thought to be impregnable and entered the city. On April 8th he started into the interior, and from then on his path was marked by a long line of victories. On the 18th he captured Cerro Gordo; the 19th, Jalapa, and the 22d, Perota. May 15th he entered the important City of Puebla. He remained here for some weeks, then advanced toward the capital, and on August 10th came in sight of the city. On August 20th two important victories were won, at Contreras and at Churubusco. He captured Molina del Rey September 8th, and five days later the victory of Chapultepec gave him the City of Mexico itself, which he entered on the following day with an army of only 6,000 men.

WAR PRACTICALLY OVER

The war was practically over, but the victory was so complete that it began to be a question as to whether there were any government left in Mexico worth treating with. An agitation, spurred on for the most part by democrats, was begun looking for the annexation of the whole of Mexico, but Calhoun, Webster and a majority of the whigs joined hands to defeat this plan. N. P. Trist was sent in March, 1847, to Mexico to make a treaty of peace. Failing in this, he was ordered back to Washington in the fall, but he disobeyed instructions, and on February 2, 1848, he concluded a treaty in harmony with his original instructions. President Polk sent the treaty to Congress, which ratified it, and on May 30th the war was declared officially at an end.

MEXICANS BRAVE FIGHTERS

The Mexicans had fought bravely and stubbornly, in many instances outnumbering the Americans, but they lost every engagement in which they had taken part. In part, superior generalship and training, as well as a greater coolness and persistence in character won for the United States, but the main reason was the science and education applied in the equipment of the armies that brought the victory to our side. The chief results of the war were the discrediting to a large extent of the democratic party, which had brought on what the mass of the people felt to be an unjust and shameful struggle, and also the training in war of such later soldiers as U. S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis. Yet while all issues for the time appeared to be settled, the sudden acquisition of 522,568 square miles of territory, to be carved into slave and free states, was the means of hastening the great struggle that came fifteen years later.

WARS OF UNITED STATES AND THE TROOPS ENGAGED

This is in brief the war history of the United States, showing how many men were engaged in each conflict:

War	Date	U. S. Troops Engaged
War of the Revolution.....	1775-1783	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars.....	1790-1795	8,983
War with France.....	1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli.....	1801-1805	3,330
Creek Indian War.....	1813-1814	13,781

War of 1812.....	1812-1815	576,622
Seminole Indian War.....	1817-1818	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War.....	1831-1832	6,465
Cherokee Disturbance.....	1836-1837	9,494
Creek Indian War.....	1836-1837	13,418
Florida Indian War.....	1835-1843	41,122
Aroostook Disturbances.....	1836-1839	1,500
*War with Mexico.....	1846-1848	112,230
Apache-Navajo and Utah War.....	1849-1855	2,501
Seminole Indian War.....	1856-1858	3,687
Civil War.....	1861-1865	2,772,408
Spanish-American War April-December, 1898		274,717
Filipino Insurrection.....	1899-1900	60,000

*Of this number 30,954 were regulars and 73,776 militia and volunteers. War began April 14, 1846; ended July 4, 1848.

AMERICAN FORCES COMPETENT

Military experts agree that either to untried or veteran troops there are few severer tests of courage and discipline than the advance into a hostile city where every adobe wall is a parapet bristling with hidden foes armed with modern weapons and goaded by the desperation born of racial hatred.

Into such a hornet's nest the bluejackets of the North Atlantic Fleet, less than ten per cent of whom were ever before under fire, tramped with the unflinching steadiness of tried veterans at the taking of Vera Cruz.

Boys barely out of the naval academy stood nonchalantly amid a storm of Mauser bullets, spat out from a score of unseen forts. Then, when the time came these gallant striplings from Annapolis led into hand-to-hand encounters, amid smashed doors and shivered windows,

their companies of firemen, seamen, gunners and coal passers—untried but seasoned lads from a thousand inland farms and peaceful cities.

RIFLES SPAT IN THEIR FACES

Rifles cracked in their faces, shots fell from every conceivable type of small arm upon their devoted heads, like the patter of ice pellets in a March hailstorm. And the American farm hands, firemen, electricians and coal passers, no less than the able seamen, the gunners, the bosuns and the sharpshooters of the crack Marine Corps, stood as stanch and charged as gamely as if they had been graduates of Napoleon's Old Guard.

Truly, it was a sight to warm the blood of any American. There were Americans there who had waited impatiently to witness that spectacle for years; waited while their hopes languished and their business interests palsied. Two such men stood by Ensign Cresap's three-inch field piece from the Florida when its first shot perforated the top of the Benitor Juarez tower, scattering the remnants of its hidden snipers amid a shower of tumbling timbers and masonry.

IN A DELIRIUM OF JOY

One of these Americans was threshing his arms about in a very delirium of joy. Both were deaf to the song the Mauser messengers were singing all about us.

The one flung his arms about the other. "God! Old man, did you see that?" he bellowed. "The ray has come at last!" And the pair of them executed a demoniac one-step together amid the patter of the deadly rain.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE MEXICAN SECRET SERVICE

ORGANIZATION FORMED BY PORFIRIO DIAZ PUT TO ALL SORTS OF USES AFTER THE DICTATOR'S RETIREMENT—SPIES EVERYWHERE—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES COMMON—UNSAFE TO TALK WITH FREEDOM IN MEXICO CITY ABOUT THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION.

THE Mexican spy system is probably one of the most widespread in the world. It covers every corner of the Republic, so-called, and no man, however humble his calling or how exalted his official position, is safe from its ramifications.

Antonio Carvalho, an Italian, in a communication to the leading newspapers of Florence, published early in 1913, begged them to interest the Italian government in the disappearance of his son, Bernardo, a young man who had resided in Mexico City for two years and had formed the acquaintance of several wealthy young Mexicans.

ITALIAN DROPPED FROM LIGHT

Young Carvalho had lived in the United States, in Chicago and Los Angeles principally, before going to Mexico, and he was given to boasting of his American

citizenship. One day in June of the year above mentioned the Italian rode out alone into the suburbs of Mexico City ostensibly for the purpose of calling on a friend. The horse he rode returned two hours later with an empty saddle. Carvalho has never since been seen.

After waiting three months in vain efforts to communicate with the young man by mail, his father started for Mexico from Florence and conducted a personal search. The old gentleman became aware that something was wrong, that some mystery surrounded his son's mysterious disappearance, from the moment he set foot in Mexico City. While he was treated with surface courtesy everywhere he could obtain no information about his son, even from those who had known the youth intimately.

"Se feu, se feu! Quien sabe abonde?" was the answer to all questioning.

Gradually it was forced on the consciousness of the visitor from Italy that his son had been suspected of complicity with some revolutionary scheme and had been made away with in one of those mysterious ways that are part and parcel of the Mexican system. It developed that young Carvalho had been severely smitten with a very beautiful young senorita of Mexico City and that he had found considerable favor in her eyes, to the vast disgust of the native dandies all of whom courted the young woman assiduously.

A CONSPIRACY HATCHED

Carvalho Sr. demonstrated to his own complete conviction, though it was impossible to prove the matter and useless to have done so anyway, that Bernardo Carvalho

had been "tipped off" to "La Valle Nacional," the secret service, as an enemy of the government. Within two suns the Mexican dandies had their *senorita* all to themselves. What happened to Carvalho nobody has ever found out and the probability is that nobody will ever find out.

When Porfirio Diaz was in the saddle in Mexico he was known to Mexicans as "The Little Eagle." Even the common peon knew of and feared the secret society which was one of Diaz's most deadly weapons. The superstitious nature of the people rendered them peculiarly susceptible to fear of anything so mysterious as the "Valle Nacional" which fixed one of its myriad eyes on some poor devil in the morning and completely wiped him off the slate of human affairs before night.

THE EYES OF THE EAGLE

"The little eagle has many eyes" was the frequently heard remark of the Mexican who desired nothing better than to be let alone by foreigners. Now-a-days, with the shifting governmental control of the country, it has been insisted in some quarters that the secret service brought to such terrifying perfection by Diaz no longer exists, but the processes of the old regime remain very much in force as those living in the country are aware.

In fact it is asserted by well known foreign residents of Mexico City that under the Huerta government no man could be considered safe even in his own family. Wives were watching husbands and fathers watching sons. These poor wretches were tricked by specious representations into believing that by such espionage they might save their loved ones from the consequences of

suspected sympathy with this or that revolutionary party.

When the suspicion of such affiliation or sympathy had been verified by the mother of her son or by the sister of her brother, for instance, both spy and spied upon frequently disappeared from the face of the earth.

And this is what Carvalho, the Florentian, said when leaving Mexico:

“It is not my intention to decry Mexico. My quarrel is with the outrageous tyrants that rule Mexico—not with the country or the common people. The educated natives are the most charming mannered men and women. They are just as polite as Italians are.

“I have told my story to many Americans who have replied to me that in their travels all over Mexico they never encountered anything like my experience. That may be true or it may be that the interests of most of the Americans I met were identical—that they did not desire to find anything wrong with Mexico—nothing that would interfere with the existing regime or hamper the operations of American business enterprise.

SELF INTEREST GOVERNS

“I found that many of the English engaged in big business affairs in Mexico were precisely as indifferent as were the Americans to practices that called aloud for reform. I have seen them sell Mexican girls right in the heart of Mexico City for anywhere from \$200 to \$600 and no protest against such a damnable practice was made by anybody.

“I saw them sell one girl for \$500 who had been born to an enslaved father and mother on a large plantation.

The girl was beautiful and the man who had charge of the sale expatiated on her merits in a lewd way as he carried on the negotiations.

“I protested against the sale and the fellow told me this girl would be vastly better off as the mistress of one man, because if she stayed with her father and mother on the plantation she would be used as a plaything by the sons of the owner of the place, by all the guests who might visit there and finally that she would be forced into marriage with some Chinaman in order that she might breed sons to become slaves for the master of the hacienda.”

CHAPTER XXV

THE "TANGLEFOOT PLANT"

THE MAGUEY PLANT FROM WHICH PULQUE IS MADE GROWS WILD—CULTIVATION HAS IMPROVED THE GROWTH—MEXICANS CALL IT FOOD, DRINK, HOUSE AND CLOTHING.

CULTIVATING the maguey plant, from which pulque is made, is one of Mexico's most lucrative industries, ranking almost on a par with gold and silver mining, coffee growing and the cultivation of tropical fruits and products. The plant grows to best advantage and greatest height on the table lands of Mexico. The Plain of Apam, not far from the City of Mexico, is noted for producing the best pulque in the republic.

LITTLE CULTIVATION IS REQUIRED

Acres and acres of the huge plants can be seen growing on the great haciendas. The trunk of the plant is a pineapple shaped bulb with roots widely spread out into the ground. This bulb is called the "corazon" or heart, and contains within a soft vegetable pulp. From the outside huge blades ten to fifteen feet long radiate, armed along their edges with sharp, strong points, and culminating at the top in a longer and stronger spike.

Being a desert plant, the maguey requires none of

the cultivation and care that is necessary in the cultivation of other crops. From the time of its planting until the sap rises in its heart little or no attention is necessary. In setting out a plantation the Mexican divides his land into fifteen or twenty sections. One of these sections he plants at one time, another at another, until he has so arranged the tract that one bunch of magueys will mature one year, the next bunch the ensuing year and so on, until a sort of continuous chain of pulque producers exist, giving an inexhaustible supply year after year, and an equally inexhaustible supply of dinero to the owner of the hacienda. No plant, however, will give forth sap until its tenth year, and then only upon the very eve of blossoming. It is rarely allowed to bloom, as this destroys the sap.

The Mexicans have a favorite couplet extolling the virtue of this plant, which says:

Comida, beblda,
Casa, y vestido.

This means that the maguey plant is "food, drink, house and clothing." Such an assertion is a little exaggerated, but it is a fact that from the maguey one can obtain pulque, tequila, an intoxicant somewhat resembling Scotch whisky; mescal, like tequila, but stronger; fuel, thatching material for the adobe hut and needles and thread. By carefully cutting off the sharp spike at the top of each maguey blade and following the strong fiber which extends from it to the heart of the plant, sewing material of a rude sort is obtained. The poverty stricken Indians in the valleys of Mexico use this primitive needle and thread extensively.

HOW THE SAP IS GATHERED

When sap time comes the sap gatherer cuts into the bulb from the top and digs out the corazon a few inches. He then covers the cavity with a maguey blade and goes to the next plant, which he treats in a like manner. Within two or three hours he returns to the first plant and finds the bulb filled with sap—aqua miel, or honey water, it is called. Into this he dips the small end of a queer receptacle made from the Mexican gourd. It is really a rude siphon. He sucks the sap into the gourd. Then he opens a large bag made from the skin of a pig, which he carries on his shoulders, and pumps the sap into it from the siphon.

When newly taken from the bulb the sap is thick, white and sweet and tastes something like sweet cider. In this state, while not yet pulque, it is very agreeable and not the least intoxicating.

For three or four months repeated visits are made to every plant tapped and the sap withdrawn. When the last drop has been taken from it the great plant droops, its blades sag to the ground and it becomes a dirty brown. It is then dug up and hauled away to be used as fuel and thatching and, perhaps, needles and thread.

One load after another of this aqua miel the gatherer gathers in the pink pigskin to the building on the hacienda where the pulque is made. It is poured into vats made of cowhide. The hair side of the hide is uppermost, so that the liquid is poured on the hair.

A small quantity of fermented sap is placed with the fresh, and soon a great white foam forms on the top and rises into a sort of pyramid as fermentation sets in. Within a few hours the fermentation is complete. When

this is accomplished there is no longer any sweetness left in this product. It is a thick, sour liquid, sickening to one who has not cultivated a taste for it. There is nothing that can be compared to the taste of pulque, nor, for that matter, to its smell. That is usually enough for most visitors to the country. But it is said that good pulque, after one has grown accustomed to it, is an exceedingly agreeable beverage.

CARRY IT IN PIGSKINS

Once fermented, the pulque is loaded on the hacienda's own trains and shipped to its destination. Often a peon will own a few maguey plants somewhere, and it is a common sight in the City of Mexico to see one of them driving a diminutive burro laden with two pigskins full of the "liquor divine," or, if he doesn't own a burro, he carries the pulque filled skin on his back to the cantina.

When it is first shipped pulque is no more harmful or intoxicating than real light beer, and it is said to be beneficial to those suffering from liver and stomach troubles. But no sooner does it reach the large cities than the work of adulterating it begins. Water is used sometimes. In the majority of cases, however, it is heavily doped with extracts of jimson weed, which makes it exceedingly intoxicating. Two glasses of it will make a man roaring drunk. And to this cause are traced largely the degradation and misery of the peon class.

This drugging continues despite the attempts of the government to prohibit it. The Indians, after having acquired a taste for the doped pulque, refuse to drink the unadulterated product.

PULQUE SHOPS EVERYWHERE

Cantinas, or pulque shops, can be found on almost every corner, and each one glories in a picturesque title. Inside they are gayly decorated with paintings of saints, usually of "La Virgen de Guadalupe," and with pictures of a religious nature.

Pulque is the never failing beverage of the servant class of Mexico. Any cargador, or porter, upon delivering a package, will give forth grievous sighs as if entirely worn out and end by requesting "Unos centavos, senor, para mi aquita."—"a few cents for the little water."

The owners of some of the large haciendas live like feudal lords on their vast estates. They have a large retinue of servants and retainers. They are men of great wealth and power. Each hacienda is a little town in itself, with its collection of adobe houses and stores, all the property of the owner of the ranch.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE SALUTE TO THE FLAG

FEW NATIONS HAVE EVER DEMANDED IT—COMPLIANCE CONSIDERED HIGHLY DEGRADING—WHY HUERTA DID NOT COMPLY.

HISTORY records but few occasions when a demand has been made on a government to apologize to another government and to salute its flag, and on fewer occasions still has the demand been complied with in its entirety.

Henry W. Bowen, ex-minister to Venezuela, in a statement covering the subject, says:

“The required apology has generally been offered in some diplomatic form that was sufficiently satisfactory to the aggrieved government and that at the same time avoided derogating from the dignity of the delinquent government, but the salute of the flag has almost without exception seemed too humiliating a requirement to fulfill. Hence Huerta was quite ready with his apology for the Tampico incident, but balked at once at saluting our flag and made conditions which he knew we would not accept. He doubtless felt that if he order our flag saluted he would lose what prestige he has and be driven ignominiously from power.

MADE SPAIN APOLOGIZE

“The only other time in our history when our Government publicly demanded from an important foreign state an apology and a salute for our flag was in 1873, when Spain seized the *Virginius* on the high seas while carrying the American flag and towed her into Santiago de Cuba, where the Spanish authorities tried the crew by court-marshal and shot thirty-seven of them.

“Our Government and people were naturally greatly incensed and war seemed imminent and very probably would not have been averted if Spain finally had not agreed to restore the *Virginius* and the survivors of the crew and to salute our flag before December 25, 1873. The former part of her promise Spain duly kept, but she did not salute our flag, stating as her reason for not doing so that the *Virginius* had no right to fly our flag. The question thus raised was rather complicated, and Spain handled it so diplomatically that we did not press our demand for the salute and it was never fired.

THE RESTAURADOR CASE

“Diplomats, of course, are familiar with the difficulties in securing salutes by way of reparation for insults or grievous offenses, and so, of course, are naval officers. I confess when the Restaurador case occurred in Venezuela in 1902, while I was minister there, that I had very grave doubts as to whether I could handle it without seriously impairing my usefulness to the Venezuelan government as well as to my own.

“In 1902 the so-called Mator revolution was well under way in Venezuela, and was causing President Castro

considerable anxiety. When finally the revolutionists seized the important Port of Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco River he was greatly angered and ordered his warship Restaurador to proceed to that port and drive the enemy out of it.

“The distance was long, and it was weeks before the Restaurador returned to La Guaira, the port of Caracas, and before the captain made a report of his expedition. President Castro happened to be at La Victoria when the report reached Caracas, but it was forwarded to him by his minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Baralt.

HOISTED AMERICAN FLAG

“The following evening, April 27, 1902, at 7 o'clock, I learned from confidential and trustworthy sources that the captain of the Restaurador had approached Ciudad Bolivar flying our flag, and that the people of that port, believing one of our warships was approaching, flocked to the piers to give it a hearty welcome.

“When the ship was within a short distance of the shore the captain opened fire on the multitude and killed many men, women and children. He continued the bombardment for two days, and was reported to have been ‘exceedingly cruel and inhuman.’ Having inflicted what damage he could and having almost exhausted his supply of ammunition, the captain withdrew his ship at the end of that time and returned directly to La Guaira.

A BARBAROUS BOMBARDMENT

“The action of the captain seemed to me not only barbarous but particularly atrocious, as it was taken

while his ship was flying our flag. I undoubtedly felt doubly indignant and determined to obtain satisfaction for the deplorable incident, as I had had no end of trouble while I was consul general in Spain, just before the outbreak of our war with Spain, to keep the flag of my consulate from being seized and dishonored by the mob that came nineteen times to get possession of it.

“I realized, however, that my case was not very strong, for I had no proof or evidence to support my forthcoming demand. For that reason I felt that I could not cable to Washington and ask our Government to send to me a formal ultimatum to present to the Venezuelan government. I knew that I had to act on my own initiative unless I took time to secure evidence from Ciudad Bolivar and to forward it to Washington, and even then I knew the chances were that a long diplomatic correspondence would follow, and the matter would be ended simply by an expression of regret carefully worded by the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, so as to mean but little to us and nothing at all to the Venezuelans.

WAS UP TO THE MINISTER

“Moreover, I knew that President Roosevelt was so absorbed in his domestic policy and Secretary Hay so interested in his Chinese policy that they would not thank me for adding to their cares and burdens by bringing to them a question that could easily develop into a perplexing case of assertions and denials.

“On the other hand, I was somewhat concerned lest President Castro, when he learned that I had not cabled to secure the support of my Government, might, in his

usual fashion, enter a general denial and absolutely refuse to discuss the matter with me.

“As our warship, the *Marietta*, was at the time in the port of La Guaira, I called up her captain, Captain Diehl, on the telephone, and explained to him the situation in a few words, and asked him whether the *Restaurador* was still in port, and, if so, where. He answered that she was lying anchored in the inner port near the shore. I asked him whether he would anchor the *Marietta* alongside of her between her and the mouth of the inner port. He said that he would early the following morning.

CALLED ON BARALT

“I then summoned my carriage and drove at once (my diary gives me the facts) to the home of the minister for foreign affairs, Señor Baralt, and after telling him the facts in the case and characterizing them as indisputable, I said: ‘Your captain has dishonored the American flag. He should be ordered to raise it and salute it and your government should apologize.’

“He answered that he had not heard of the incident, and requested me to give him several days for investigating it. I replied that I could concede only twenty hours to him, as I felt that then I must cable all the facts to my Government. I then suggested that quick action on the part of his government would prevent exaggerated reports from being spread abroad, and that, as our people are very sensitive about our flag, any delay might exasperate them and compel my Government to send a large naval force here so as to obtain satisfaction.

BARALT A MIDGET

“Señor Baralt, who is only five feet tall and who is generally very self-possessed, looked utterly miserable and did not talk very coherently.

“The following morning Captain Diehl informed me that he had anchored the *Marietta* opposite the *Restaurador*. He asked whether I had demanded an unconditional salute of twenty-one guns. I told him that I had. He then asked me whether he should return the salute. I said: ‘Of course; if they apologize we must accept it in the most courteous way.’ So it was agreed that we should fire gun for gun.

“Hardly had I finished my conversation with Captain Diehl before Señor Vombona, the Venezuelan under-secretary of state and the Adee of a long succession of Venezuelan administrations, was announced and came into my office. He extended both of his hands and clasped mine, saying as he did so that he had been sent to me, as his chief, Señor Baralt, was ill in bed.

APOLOGIES IN ORDER

“He then stated, as he drew himself up to a very dignified position: ‘We must satisfy the United States, and we will do what you have asked.’ He then apologized in the name of his government in a most complete and satisfactory way, and promised that orders would be sent early in the afternoon to the captain of the *Restaurador* to hoist the American flag and to salute it with twenty-one guns.

“That afternoon, about 5 o’clock, Captain Diehl informed me over the telephone that Captain Chalbaud

of the Restaurador, soon after 4 o'clock, had displayed the American flag at the masthead of the Restaurador and had saluted it with twenty-one guns, which he had acknowledged by returning gun for gun."

"SEND MARINES!"

"The Marines are loafin' leathernecks,
A-lounging 'round on open decks"—

That's the line o' talk I've listened to all day.

We'd be taught to do our drillin'

In a manner good an' fillin'

If the knockin' doughboy non-coms, had their way.

But let greasers start to fightin'

Or show manners uninvitin',

"Send Marines!" is what the big 'uns always say.

We don't ride no buckin' horses,

We ain't even "hostile forces,"

We're only Uncle Sammie's ocean cops.

With their manners aggravatin'

Rookies knock our lowly ratin',

But, Lordy! how we love to tackle wops!

When there's trouble starts to brewin',

When there's signs of somethin' doin'—

"Send Marines!" The trouble nearly always stops.

We've fought in sun that's frazzled,

An' we've cashed on ice that dazzled,

And we've kept the peace with bayonets in all climes.

We ain't lookin' for no trouble,

But we eat it at the double,

As we proved in Nicaragua several times.
Just as sure as they start shootin'
In foreign parts, or lootin'—
“Send Marines!” We're off for other climes!

When it's peace, they're always floutin',
But in war, three cheers and shoutin',
The Marines are just the boys to do the trick.”
Then our cruisers stand off shore,
You can hear their big guns roar,
While the leathernecks are chargin' double quick.
For defendin' our legations
Or preservin' baby nations,
“Send Marines!” They know we'll do it slick!

CHAPTER XXVII

AMERICAN MARINES LEAD

FIRST ASHORE WHEREVER DANGER IS—FIRST UNDER FIRE AT
TIENTSIN, FIRST IN RELIEF OF PEKIN—A BRAVE CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETTE, who was in command of the marines landed in the last American invasion of Vera Cruz, is enthusiastic in praise of the valor and bravery of the enlisted men of that branch of the naval service. This is what he said after the occupation of the Mexican port:

“The men and officers of the Marine Corps once more have demonstrated their worth and maintained the traditions of our branch of the service by always being in the first line to bear the brunt of the work of entering foreign territory.”

It is well that the public should understand just who these marines are who are risking and losing their lives for the honor of the stars and stripes. A popular impression is that every fighting man who lands from a warship is a marine. Not so; the warships are manned by seamen, or bluejackets, who, in time of need, must become soldiers for service ashore. The marine is a soldier pure and simple. His uniform resembles that of a soldier except that he has an actual part in the manning of the ship, in that he has his regular duty aboard, with

a "battle station" to which he must spring whenever "battle stations" is sounded, and the ship goes into action. Time was when he was looked upon as a "policeman" on board ship, but nowadays warships need no "policemen." The men are so well organized into divisions, and so sensible of their duties to themselves and their country, that any extraordinary supervision would be ridiculous. It is only in such crises as Vera Cruz that the marines have a chance to show their worth. And they never have failed.

THE MEN WHO FELL

One needs go no further back than the record of April 21, 1914, to demonstrate this. The three marines who fell in the first day's fighting were typical of the men of the corps, who hold no privilege so high as that of risking their lives in the uniform of the service. The names of Haggerty, Percy and Summerlin are enrolled among those of American heroes who placed duty and patriotism first. Haggerty's death was foretold by himself. He was one of the oldest privates in the service, and more than once had been in the first line of action.

Haggerty had been under fire at Samar and again at Pekin. He had gone into action twice in Nicaragua and had seen rifles aimed at him in Hayti, but never before had he been struck and the first bullet was fatal. A short time before the landing at Vera Cruz he told a friend:

"Maybe I was born under a lucky star, but sometimes I have thought the star was becoming foggy. If we go into Mexico some of us will get ours, and I suppose it will be my turn."

Haggerty said this while the men of the fleet were at drill at Guantanamo last winter, following their return from the Mediterranean cruise. It was overheard by Major General Barnette, who said of Haggerty a day or so later:—"A good, courageous man, a true soldier, Haggerty. But our service is full of good men, and when there's work to do they'll do it. Never yet in the history of our country—in the century or more of our service—have they failed."

LEONARD'S EARNED MEDAL

His words apply not only to Haggerty, Percy and Summerlin, but to the hundreds of other marines who landed with them, and faced the sneaking bullets of the Mexican snipers, but who were spared to risk their lives again. General Barnette spoke more enthusiastically of Haggerty because he had seen him under fire before. Both of them won their medals at Pekin. With them at the same time was Harry Leonard, who lost an arm, but won the gratitude of his country, and Congress voted him a medal, extra numbers, and soon he was raised from a captaincy to a major in the Marine Corps. And he wouldn't exchange his commission in that service for a similar rank in any other service.

Besides those men and Major Catlin, who was one of the last men to leave the shattered and sinking Maine, Colonel Littleton T. Waller also has won international laurels as an officer of the United States Marine Corps, because of his service, not only in Pekin, but in the Philippines as well.

The Marine Corps is older than the Republic itself. An act of the Continental Congress in 1775, a year be-

fore the Declaration of Independence was made, called it into being and stipulated that the service should be organized along the lines of that then in existence in Great Britain. One historian has said:

“The marine dates back to the days of the Persian Empire. Marines are especially mentioned in connection with the Battle of Lade, in the time of Darius I, King of Persia, about 495 B. C. From that time till the present it has been recognized that the efficiency of a ship of war is greatly increased by the addition to the regular ship’s force of a body of men whose peculiar training fits them for military service both on land and at sea.”

ARE ALL ARMED MEN

The training of the marines above referred to includes not only the signal drills, searchlight and heliograph practice in which the soldiers of the army are trained, but also the drills peculiar to the management of a ship of war, such as the use of the wireless, wig-wag signaling, semaphore signaling, and in many cases the handling of small boats.

The “cutlass crew” of the last century is gone. Inasmuch as future naval engagements probably will begin at a range of ten miles, and battleships of opposing forces cannot by any possibility get within five miles of each other, the marine’s usefulness as a boarder is gone forever, but there is plenty of work left.

To say that the Marine Corps is the military branch of the United States Navy possibly best describes these men. Josephus Daniels, secretary of navy, said of them:

“The marines and bluejackets rendered valiant serv-

ice at Vera Cruz. The marines, as well as the bluejackets, proved their calibre, always understood by our own people as well as those of other nations. It is the marine who is always called upon to form the entering wedge, to blaze the trail in landing on foreign shores."

SERVED IN REVOLUTION

The first United States Marine Corps covered itself with glory throughout the War of the Revolution. Believing that its purpose had been fulfilled, Congress formally disbanded it on April 11, 1782, but so conspicuous had been its service that public opinion compelled its reorganization and permanent establishment as a branch of the armed forces of this country on July 11, 1798. From that time until the occupation of Vera Cruz, nearly 116 years later, the corps has distinguished itself every time the naval forces of this nation have been called upon.

OUR AMERICAN OUTPOSTS

In connection with Vera Cruz no better example of duties and value of the Marine Corps could be cited, suppose that it were impossible to transport the regular army to the scene of activity before actual hostilities commenced. In that case it would be the Marine Corps which formed the outposts of the American occupation. Bluejackets commanded by naval officers might be in charge in the city, but the sentry and picket lines would be composed of the men of the Marine Corps. If the telegraph or railway lines were destroyed by the Mexicans it would be the marines who would be sent out to

repair them. They have engineers to drive trenches and throw up earthworks, signal men to carry the field telephone lines and heliograph instruments out to the front, reconnoitering and skirmish parties—in fact, every branch of the army except possibly the aviator corps represented, the only difference being that the marines are carried aboard ship and the soldiers march or ride by land.

HAVE GREAT MOBILITY

One of the chief features of their training is that which is calculated to give them great mobility, and ability to land at a moment's notice. A battleship, such as the New York, or the Wyoming, carries about eighty marines. These can be paraded in camp gear and landed as a hostile force for actual field service in much less time than could a similar force from a transport. Their equipment is especially designed for stowing on ship-board, and also for the greatest service ashore.

The popularity of the Marine Corps is largely due to the variety of the service expected of it and rendered by it. While the soldier may languish at an interior post for several years, the marine is constantly being shifted from post to post or off on a cruise. Since 1900 there has been only one year—1907—when the marines have not seen service on some foreign shore. Nearly four hundred of them enjoyed the cruise to Mediterranean ports with the Atlantic fleet in October, November and December of 1913.

IN A THREE DAYS' BATTLE

In 1900 the marines fought practically a three days' battle with the Allies at Tientsin. It was the marines

who captured a hoard of silver at the Tientsin mint and turned back into the treasury of China \$374,300, as their share of the money seized. After the taking of Tientsin the city was policed by the marines, and the allies rested for a few days to prepare for the march to Peking. A conference was called of all the officers in command to decide whether the advance should begin at once or should be still further deferred. General Robert Meade, commanding the United States marines, was ill, and sent Colonel Littleton T. Waller, then a major, to represent him at the conference. Major Waller, as junior officer present, voted last on the question and sat silent while the others, one by one, gave their opinions that there was no immediate necessity for the advance and that the troops were in no condition to begin such a march without several more days of preparation. When finally Major Waller was appealed to he said:

“Gentlemen, I don’t know just what the rest of you mean to do, but the marines start for Peking at 6 o’clock in the morning.”

Major Waller’s stand was indorsed by his superior and the marines did start at 6 o’clock in the morning, taking the allies with them.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MEXICANS A SAVAGE RACE

MISTAKE TO REGARD COUNTRY AS LATIN—AVERAGE MEXICAN
MERELY A MARAUDING INDIAN—MASSES DEGRADED FOR
CENTURIES.

MEXICO is not a country with a Latin civilization. It is an area of three-quarters of a million square miles inhabited by people having a savage strain. Remember the stories you have read in American history of Indian raids and the warfare between the colonists and the Indians and you will have a fairly accurate idea of what the average Mexican fighter is. There is, however, this difference between him and the Indian. The Mexican peon is not as a rule of that toughness of fiber from which warlike races are made. He is more indolent and peaceable, though just as bloodthirsty. He can easily be persuaded to quit his pastoral or agricultural pursuits and when properly led makes anything but a bad soldier. Without leadership the Mexican will not go on the warpath, though he enjoys it once he is on his way.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND AMERICANS

The average Mexican is quite a different thing from a civilized man, and this is what the American people

have been unable to comprehend. They have treated and thought of the Mexican as one capable of understanding them and their motives. It would be little more absurd to expect a child to understand the Constitution of the United States than to expect the Mexican to do so. He can talk about it, can learn it by rote, but the ideas mean nothing to him. He understands force and selfishness, and any policy based on the idea that he is able to comprehend unselfishness or a desire to help him for his own good is sure to appear to him as a lie intended to cover some self-seeking or weakness.

According to the last census, Mexicans are twenty per cent white, or nearly white, and the other eighty per cent mixed, or Indian. Any one with a trace of white blood is classed as white, though he may have a complexion of the hue of a ripe olive. This is unimportant in a way, but the American idea is that Mexico is a white nation, and here is a first error, leading to others. Mexico is no more a white nation than Java is, and not nearly as civilized.

NATION DEGRADED BY SPANIARDS

For three centuries the Spanish did their utmost to degrade the inhabitants of Mexico. In the years which have elapsed since Mexico became independent turmoil has left no time for any definite, intelligent and long continued effort to uplift the people. The fact that Mexicans speak Spanish and have Spanish names does not civilize them any more than the fact that their law is based on the Code Napoleon.

There exist educational and wealthy Mexicans in large numbers, graduates of American schools and col-

leges some of them are. But they do not form the bulk of the population. It seems as unfair to civilization to call a man anything but a savage who believes that his opponent should be killed as that the road to peace lies through massacres.

FATTENED ON THE PEON

The educated and wealthy Mexicans have done little or nothing to raise their fellows of the peon class. They have exploited the peon for their own gain.

Failure to understand these conditions is the explanation of the trouble between the United States and Mexico. It is pathetic to realize that the unselfishness and the fine ideals of Americans have caused them trouble. Their own purity of motive made it impossible for them to understand the nature of the people they were dealing with and made their policy in dealing with them disastrous.

The constitutionalist movement is, however, in some degree a popular movement. The Diaz gang, or científicos, were doing what the educated and wealthy class have always done, oppressing the poor. They had done this so long and so successfully that a revolution was necessary to give the peon a chance to get enough to live on. Madero did head a popular uprising of a sort. The constitutionalists are continuing that movement, though there is not a leader among them who has as near his heart the welfare of the people as his own gain. This popular element has been utilized to its utmost to gain the sympathy of the United States.

STRONG HAND NEEDED

If the constitutionalists succeed, the people may for a time be better off, but until some power comes into Mexico strong enough to hold in check the wealthy class the peon has nothing to hope for in the way of advancement.

The typically Mexican phase of the constitutionalist movement is then simply that a number of leaders have taken advantage of the unsettled conditions and like the old robber barons or more like the older Indian raiders have gone on the warpath with their followers.

The story of how these various leaders came to combine and how instead of cases of disconnected brigandage their operations were made to appear as parts of a unified and spontaneous movement belongs to the more sordid phase of the constitutionalist affair, the American phase.

The murder of Madero left the country in a condition in which it was possible to continue the pleasant work of making war, for the United States refused to recognize the only man who might have kept peace. This condition was immediately taken advantage of by various leaders—or bandits—to start war on the “usurper,” or in other words to gather in what riches they could for themselves.

THE WASHINGTON JUNTA

Here is where the cleverness of a certain group, we will say of Americans, came in. They saw the possibility of unifying these outbreaks, which had nothing in common but the desire for loot, into a coherent move-

ment which could hope to cope with the forces of the de facto government. To do this it was necessary to get the backing of the only government which can interfere in Mexican affairs, and this the men proceeded to do. The whole early part of the constitutionalist revolutionary movement was managed from Washington.

It was necessary to have some head of the movement to make it appear other than it was, an outbreak or series of outbreaks of brigandage. This man was found in the nonentity Carranza. His recognition as first chief of the constitutionalist movement came about not through his own force but through the ability of the group which has its headquarters in a certain tall office building in Washington. Carranza has always been amenable to the suggestions of this group.

AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION

Once the organization of the movement was accomplished the actual organization of the various groups into a more or less homogeneous army proceeded with rapidity. It was simply a case of a small effective organization meeting and overcoming a number of loosely organized bands. When a man was regarded as dangerous, that is as a potentially strong leader, he was shoved into the background and given no chance to advance himself.

Take Obregon as an example. He is by many considered the only really strong man who at the same time has intelligence enough to become a second Diaz. He was successful in his operations and was as a consequence feared, and therefore was gently kept away

from the points of activity where he could acquire additional influence, and at the same time what influence he had was skilfully undermined.

VILLA MADE GOOD

The only mistake this group of promoters made was in underrating Villa. Or perhaps they correctly estimated him, but the sudden series of accidents that brought him to the front of the constitutionalist leaders was more than they could handle.

The greatest achievement was the manner in which the Benton affair was handled. By the happy thought of taking away the responsibility of the matter from Villa after he had stood off the United States as long as he could and putting it on Carranza, the issue became so muddled that nothing came of it. Further, by treating with Carranza and recognizing that he had the right to interfere between the United States and the murderer, the state department came very near recognizing Carranza as the head of a state.

CHAPTER XXIX

VILLA CALLS MAAS TRAITOR

HOW THE PLOT UNFOLDED—MAAS FINDS HIMSELF REBLUFFED BY VILLA—LATTER REFUSES TO FIGHT AMERICANS AT FORMER'S BIDDING.

ONE of the most interesting developments of the situation during the intervention negotiations by the A. B. C. governments, came when General Maas, the federal commander at Tampico, in a letter to General Villa urged the latter to give aid to the federals in repelling "the American invasion." General Villa in his reply denounced Maas as a traitor and a seeker after personal ends. At this time there were repeated assertions of President Huerta's intention to abdicate and take refuge on a foreign war vessel.

General Maas wrote to General Villa as follows:

THE MAAS LETTER

To General Francisco Villa:

I have received instructions to notify the revolutionary chiefs that American intervention in Mexico is an accomplished fact.

The United States of the North have committed a grave offense against Mexico by disembarking troops

in Vera Cruz on April 21, and by taking similar action at Salina Cruz two days later.

This act alone constitutes the intention of war and this is the supreme moment to call on the patriotism of all Mexicans to present a united front and forget our differences in the intense love of a country of which we are possessed.

We can consider the enemy only as a foreigner, who in the most unjust and ignoble manner has stepped upon the holy soil of our fatherland.

It is well that the North Americans, following the hypocritical and undignified conduct which they have used in all cases of intervention, have declared that they will not fight against the revolutionists, but only against the government; but it is clearly to be seen that this conduct is for no other purpose than to keep us divided and make easier their conquests. As Mexican patriots we should not permit foreign nations to mix in our internal affairs.

CALLS FOR A RALLY

We, therefore, call upon our brothers to rally to the common cause for the defense of the national integrity. You could not more nobly yield your present position than for the purpose of rallying to the cause of the whole of Mexico, that we may all march together against the invading Yankees. I have such faith in your patriotism that I do not doubt that the forces of your command will rally to fight the invasion of the Americans.

I reiterate to your assurances of my distinguished consideration.

THE REPLY OF VILLA

General Villa's answer follows:

"In answer to your letter of April 28th, in which, in accordance with your instructions, you invite me to march with you against the foreign invaders of our country, I would say that I understand your actions fully and also the present diabolical machinations.

"I know that as an accomplice you took part in the infidelity and treason of February, 1913 (Madero's death). This is perfectly well understood and you should know that we cannot pardon it, and also know that it will be the cause of your ruin.

"I therefore give you this answer, only because your official request and my answer are historical documents, and I owe to posterity an explanation of my conduct.

PLANNED FOR INTERVENTION

"I know that the científicos, by various processes, have up to this time sought to bring about North American intervention in Mexico. It is known without doubt that the coming of the Americans was desired and provoked by you. The manner in which you have excited internal troubles and then called on all Mexicans to help fight the external troubles is clear to all the world.

"General Huerta and you did not show much wisdom when you were converted into instruments of the científicos and brought about the assassination of President Madero, Vice President Pino Suarez and some other liberal democrats, because you did not realize that the blood of the heroes who started the democratic movement in 1910 would cause a civil war which would lead to your ruin.

“Now you desire to provoke a foreign war to save yourselves from the disaster coming from the civil conflict. You show even less wisdom when you pile up mountains of machinations and lies which will crumble about your ears.

“You have sought to make this union between yourselves and the constitutionalists who are under arms, and with the pretext of a foreign war you seek to arm many Mexicans whose sympathies are not with you, but whose patriotism you expect to exploit, without reflecting that you are about to arm a people who in justice would chastise your crimes. These same people, who have discovered you are an assassin of democracy, you seek to win over by starting a war against a foreign nation to serve your personal interests and those of your party.

TERMS HUERTA STUPID

“It will soon be proved that the satanic declaration which you traitors to the fatherland have made, in stating that we have formed a union with the North Americans, is a stupid assertion which will cost you your existence and bring to your families an eternal shame.

“The constitutionalists have the desire to do all possible compatible with the national dignity to avoid a foreign war, but if we are not able to avoid it we will face two enemies, the powerful stranger and the depraved compatriots.

“For constitution and reform,

“FRANCISCO VILLA,

“General in Chief.”

On the same day that these letters were made public, May 5, 1914, General Obregon, commander of the division of the northwest of the rebel army; General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the northeast division; General Panfilo Natora, commanding the central division; General Caballero, commanding the besieging forces at Tampico, and others refused proposals that they unite with the federal troops to repel an American invasion.

It was learned that the railroad between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi had been cut by rebels.

CHAPTER XXX

VILLA'S VISION OF THE FUTURE

WOULD ABOLISH ARMY—DO AWAY WITH GRAFT—GIVE EVERY
MAN A CHANCE—MAKE MEXICO A POOR MAN'S COUNTRY.

A ROUND-BELLIED Mexican with black hair and bad teeth sat, rather slouched, in an ordinary kitchen chair in the rear room of an adobe house in Juarez. His wide brimmed, mode-colored sombrero was pushed on the back of his apple-shaped head and the curly, uncombed hair tumbled down his forehead like mattress stuffing.

High, buckled riding boots covered his fat legs to the hips and a short khaki jacket completed the uniform except for the ever-present six-shooter which sagged at his hip and showed a wide leather belt filled to the last loop with wicked, steel-nosed revolver cartridges.

There was nothing to indicate the fighting man in the round face. The mouth of this fighting man of the mountains has a weak, drooping look like an old timer in a rogue's gallery. Pancho Villa probably never heard of adenoids, but it would not take an American doctor more than two minutes to find them in his throat, for Don Pancho is a mouth breather, and when he is intensely interested in some question put to him his head drops slightly forward, his mouth opens until his chin rests

on the band of a collarless cotton shirt and the black, decayed front teeth show through the ragged and un-combed mustaches.

A flat, Indian nose divides the face with extended lobes and wide nostrils.

COLOR OF OLD LEATHER

Villa's face is the color of old saddle leather.

It is the upper face that contains the fighting qualities, and these center in a pair of bead-like eyes that are as black as eternal midnight except for a number of little brown splotches on the retina that give the eyes a peculiar, cat-like expression which is increased when Villa squints the eyelids until his eyes appear like narrow slits.

A fine, dome-like forehead with compressed temples show the brains that have made this remarkable man a leader of a nation.

VILLA TALKS MODESTLY

Villa has none of the swagger of the self-made hero. He hates to talk about himself worse than he hates Huerta and his peon federals. But when asked about his country and its future his eyes lighted with the fires of enthusiasm.

"Ah, it is of the future that you would have me talk. That is to my liking, for I have laid out under the stars in the field and thought much of my country and what she could be if there were no land robbers and científicos (the ruling class which gathered around Diaz), if her own people did not ravish her bosom and if we

could have such a grand government as you in the Estados Unidos have enjoyed so long at the price of your forefathers' blood.

"My Mexico is just where your country was when it overthrew England except that our enemies are within our country and are much harder to handle, for they are of the most intelligent class and have great advantage in means and ability.

"But we will win just as your ragged, undrilled troops of the war with England won because they were fighting for the rights of their children and their children's children.

"For myself I wish nothing. I am not an educated man as are the científicos. I have never seen the inside of a schoolhouse and I only learned to write my name and to read a little while I was in prison at Mexico City. But patriotism is not a matter of education, and I do not think any Mexican has more love for his country than I, for I would lay down my life that it might be free.

WOULD ABOLISH THE ARMY

"My Mexico of the future will have no oppressive armies as did Porfirio Diaz in the past to maintain himself and his horde of grafters. There will be no need for an army after the work which we have started has been completed. Instead of the roar of cannon and the rattle of rifles, the click of the looms will be heard and everyone will have work, the children will have schools and all will be happy.

"Then do I wish to retire to one of the army colonies where my brave boys are to be cared for as long as they

live and there will I watch my country develop and prosper. That is all I wish, for I will have the satisfaction of knowing that I had a little part in the change and that will be happiness enough for any man.

GAVE HIS ONLY SON TO WAR

“I, who have made much war, would have no more of it. I know what war means. I have seen my brothers suffer and die on the desert with appeals for water that I could not answer because there was no water.

“I have seen women and children driven from their homes and shot down as they ran. I have given my only son to this war, and what more could any man give than his only son?

“But there can never be peace so long as the few crush the many under the heels of their power. This must be a free country before it can be free of war. For this reason I intend to make this war the last one Mexico will ever have or ever want.

“My friend Francisco Madero tried to give my people peace with prosperity, but his enemies were too powerful for him and he gave up his life for his country. But he did not do the work that was left to him as it should have been done. He hoped to spare good Mexican blood by making peace with the enemy. That led to his death; and the revolution which I command does not intend that this mistake shall occur again.

“For years and years Mexico has been the hunting ground of men who cared for nothing but wealth, even at the sacrifice of human life. Their day is ending.”

“Do you consider the United States as your friend and a friend of Mexico?”

UNITED STATES MEXICO'S FRIEND

“What other thought could anyone have who has watched the great government at Washington in its dealings with our people?

“You have been patient when many were clamoring for war. You have been fair when the drunkard at the national palace was doing everything to force you to fight in order to save his game.

“You have aided our cause when we had no friend and the world was against us. Is it gratitude that we should turn against our friends and join with that in Mexico City whose valor is all gained from vintage and who cares all for self and nothing for his country?

“It is such as he that we are fighting in this revolution, and our work cannot be finished until such men as Huerta are pushed from the presidential chair into the drunkard's grave and clean-minded men such as your great President Wilson are in control of affairs.

“We have them in Mexico. There is such a thing as honest Mexicans, and when we reach Mexico City and take over the government there you will see that we can govern ourselves, once given a chance.

“But what chance has the poor against the rich when right here in this very state of Chihuahua which gave me birth, at San Pedro de Guerrero, almost all of the land has been owned by one man, Luis Terrazas, who obtained his power from Diaz? His tenants were slaves and his royal family lived in Chihuahua as do kings and dukes abroad.

DRIVE OUT THE SPANISH

“I have ended all that and I have driven from the country the people who have been the greatest oppressors of the poor, the Castillians (Spanish), and I intend that these hard taskmasters shall leave the republic as long as I am in control.

“What we need most in Mexico are men who are honest yet patient with our primitive people and who are willing to help them while helping themselves. In the past they have made their fortunes by pushing our people down to slavery.

“This is to be changed and they must do their share if they expect concessions from our country. No great holdings of land will be allowed under the new regime. This we are pledged to by the plans of San Luis Potosi and revised at Aucabaya.

NO MORE KINGS IN MEXICO

“All will have enough but none so much that they may oppress the people in the most miserable slavery in order to amass great fortunes and live like kings. Those days are over.

“There never will be another Porfirio Diaz in Mexico. He was a great man, but he was for the rich and not the poor.

“There will never be another regular army like the machine that Porfirio built up to maintain himself. That army is now tottering to its ruin. It is inefficient, its commanders are grafters and gamblers, and its commander in chief a drunkard. It is right that it should go, for free Mexico has no place for such a despotism

as that army made possible. We will have the freedom that comes from the respect of every man's rights and not by force of arms.

"I am only an ignorant man. I have no ambition for myself but all for my country. What I have been denied I wish that the sons of my soldiers may have and that little Panchito (his dead son) might have had, had he lived through the first day's battle at San Andreas and could see Mexico free. Schools, will be started in the cuartels, and colleges in Chapultepec and Tlapham military academies.

"We will have no more need for wars and our powder factories will be converted into printing plants so that literature may be printed and all may read of the world and its wonderful doings.

"Should I have an opportunity I could not become president, for the world would smile and say: 'What does Pancho know of politics? He is but a peon. But I do intend that the son of a peon may become educated and learned so that he may become president just as your presidents have been the sons of poor men.

"This is the passing of the dark ages, for Mexico freedom is to be a fact.

THIS WAR MUST GO TO BITTER, BLOODY END

"I am tired of fighting. I know what it means to share my blanket with a comrade at night and use that same blanket to wrap him in before he is laid away in the cold ground the next day after a battle. I never want to hear the sound of bursting shrapnel nor the moan of Mauser bullets. But there remains work for me to do. I have been selected by some guiding hand to

aid my country and I will press on until this mission is completed.

“There must not be more war after this one, and for this reason this one must be to the bitter, bloody end.

“Our enemies say that my people are too ignorant to govern themselves; that they know nothing, cannot read nor write. *Mi Dios!* how do you expect us to learn unless we have schools, and how can we govern ourselves unless we have a chance?

“Is it not true that a babe must crawl before he can walk? Do governments grow like toadstools after a rain storm?

“But we are making a start and we wish assistance. Tell your American people that from me. Tell them that all we wish is a chance to show what we can do. Give us that chance and we will show our friends of the North what the appreciation of a contented, happy people means. Go back and tell them that Mexico is undergoing the birth pangs of a *liberidad nuevas* (new liberty), and they, the *Americanos*, are to be the godfather of this new liberty.

“Adios, *amigo mio*, go and tell your people that Pancho Villa is fighting that Mexico may have what *Los Estados Unidos* (the United States) has so long enjoyed—*Liberdad, Justicia y Paz* (liberty, justice and peace).”

CHAPTER XXXI

HOME FROM MEXICO

REFUGEES TELL OF PERILS AND HARDSHIPS—JOHN I. NEWELL,
A REFUGEE FROM TAMPICO, ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

FIRST among the refugees from Tampico to reach their homes in the United States, John I. Newell, formerly of La Grange, and Frank S. Engle, well known Chicagoan, arrived in Chicago direct from Galveston, bringing graphic accounts of the sufferings and hardships of many Americans in Mexico and news of the perilous plight of more than a hundred others, homeless along the Tumest River, sixty miles from Tampico.

These American refugees said Newell and Engle, are in peril of their lives, for the Mexicans declare that "any white man is a 'gringo' now."

After the American warships withdrew from the harbor of Tampico, the only hope of American refugees was in the English and Germans. The British and German warships sent launches up the river to bring out the refugees, whom they turned over to the American warships anchored off the seaport.

Mr. Newell is secretary of the Mexican Oil Company, with extensive properties in the Topila district, thirty-five miles from Tampico. Mr. Engle is manager of the Friaco Company, which operates plantations twenty-

three miles north of Tampico. Newell has been in Mexico for the last three years, and Engle for the last five years.

“For an American citizen in or near Tampico to claim the protection of the American flag constituted a menace to life and property,” said Mr. Newell. “Hundreds of American citizens, in order to protect themselves from the assaults and indignities, claimed Germany or England as their country.

“We made our escape from Tampico under the German and English flags. And this occurred while three American warships and thirteen American torpedo boat destroyers were anchored within a few miles of where American men, women and children were subjected to every indignity, almost, that could be offered by Mexican mobs.

“After the arrest of the American marines by a Mexican peon corporal, which the country knows about, the conditions became intolerable. Every insult that could be offered to American citizenship and to the American flag occurred. Women were insulted in language which only the Spanish tongue permits.

“Often, without excuse, Americans were thrown into prison.

“Trouble was constantly expected and so intense had the situation become that only the cool-headed conduct of Americans in Tampico saved it from massacre. Smothering pride, and often manhood itself, in order to obey the instructions of the American authorities, insults to person and to citizens were sustained.

“On the morning of April 21, to the intense surprise of not only the Americans in Tampico, but to the officers

of the fleet and Government agencies as well, orders came from Washington for the removal of the war vessels.

“Consul Miller wired his protest to Washington without avail, as also did Admiral Mayo.

“At 4 o'clock of the same afternoon the Mexicans placarded Tampico, calling the Mexicans to take up arms to repel the American invasion. Upon the mere pretense of an oath of military service, the peons were supplied with guns and ammunition. A mass meeting was held on the plaza, and Mexican business and professional men addressed it, inflaming the mob in every possible way.

“The speech-making and hostile demonstrations continued during the afternoon and evening, and with night the mob gathered in greater force. American business houses were stoned, windows broken, and wherever the flag was displayed it was torn down.”

Taking up the recital where Newell left it, Engle said:

“A mob of highly inflamed Mexicans gathered around the Southern Hotel. There were only a few guns left, and we were made to promise not to use them unless the hotel was broken into.

“Picture, if you can, the condition of these refugees, assembled without a minute of either warning or preparation, deserted by our ships. Then, as a climax, came our rescue.

“Our word came from the commander of the German gunboat Dresden. In terms not to be mistaken the commander of the Dresden sent word to General Zaragosa that unless the mob was dispersed German marines would be landed to protect American and foreign citizens. This order came while the cries of ‘Death to the Americans’ rang in our ears.

“During the entire night Tampico was in the control of the mob. The homes and business places of Americans were stoned and broken into. United States Consul Miller sought to connect with the Washington authorities, but did not succeed.”



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